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VOL. XVII NO. 247- BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AFGHAN CROWN FOR GENERAL NADIR KHAN

National Assembly's Choice.

RECOGNITION OF HIS SACRIFICE AND SERVICE.

Bacha Makes Good His Escape.

WHOLE COUNTRY BOWS ALLEGIANCE TO NATION'S SAVIOUR.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The Afghan National Assembly has chosen General Nadir Khan as the future King of Afghanistan. The Afghan Consulate at Bombay to-day received a cable from Kabul dated 15th October announcing that the National Assembly despite Nadir Khan's persistent refusals and excuses had by a majority elected him King in recognition of his personal sacrifice and national service.

ARQ BOMBARDED.

The Associated Press was told in the course of an interview that the Afghan Consulate had received another cable from General Shah Wali Khan from Kabul dated 14th October describing the circumstances under which General Shah Wali Khan and General Shah Mahmud Khan captured Arq The cable states that Kabul fell on the 7th instant. Arq was bombarded on the 10th and Bacha with his family and few followers managed to escape. A portion of his army fled in confusion and the rest surrendered.

MINISTERS SURRENDER.

"Most of the Ministers of Bacha" says Shah Wali Khan "presented themselves before me and others sent their allegiance in writing. The Kohistanis are repentant for their deeds but we are friendly and kind to them. Kandahar, Kabul, Ghazni, Jalalabad, Hazarajad and southern divisions are all in our possession and side with Nadir Khan.

DISGUSTED WITH BACHA.

Mazar, Kataghan, Badakhshan, Maimana and Herat are disgusted with Bacha's regime and are awaiting orders from Kabul, and their representatives are already on their way to Kabul.

The Bacha's army was routed in many places and at Jalalabad it was practically annihilated. The King will be proclaimed by the National Assembly. General Nadir Khan is expected here to-morrow (15th Oct.)".—A. P.

NADIR KHAN CONGRATULATED.

Maulana Mohammed Irfan, the Secretary Central Khilafat Committee of India, has sent the following telegram to Ghazi General Nadir Khan by wireless:—

"Cordial congratulations on epoch-making success Have full confidence in you and your future efforts for reconstruction and rejuvination of Afghans. Indian Muslmans assure you of their full sympathy and co-operation in this behalf."

Shah Wali Khan Enters Arq.

KABUL WIRELESS BREAKS SILENCE AT LAST.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 17.

The Kabul wireless broke its silence for the first time after the 7th, on the 14th, but nothing except a "buz-buz" was audible till the 16th evening, when the following message despatched on the afternoon of the 14th from Kabul by Shah Mahmud to M. A. Hakim, Peshwar, was received:

"Alhamduliah (Praise be to God). All well. Kabul conquered. Congratulations."

It is understood that similar messages were broadcast to friends all over the world.

BACCHA'S ESCAPE.

It is reported that Habibullah

(Continued on page 5.)

"MEERUT CASE WILL BE WITHDRAWN."

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose's Forecast.

MEERUT, Oct. 17.

"In view of the Protocol that has been signed by the British and Russian Governments (if not for anything else) the Meerut Case will be withdrawn". This forecast was made in the course of an interview a representative of the Associated Press had with him by Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose of the Editorial Board of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and President of the Bengal Trade Union Federation who, in company with Mr. K.C. Roy Choudhry, Labour member of the Bengal Legislative Council, visited Meerut yesterday and interviewed all the accused undergoing trial in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case. Mr. Bose said that he found the prisoners in excellent spirit and with the exception of Muzaffar Ahmed and Shamshul Huda, in good health. Most of the prisoners were busy studying and preparing their defence individually. So far as he could gather, the prisoners were making good use of their time. Although they had differences in views, the prisoners were pulling on well in their personal relations. Mr. Bose concluded that he was very courteously received by Col. Rahman, Superintendent of the Jail, who had granted him and Mr. K.C. Roy Choudhry an interview in the jail in the afternoon although the usual time for interviews was the morning.

MR. ROY CHOUDHRY INTERVIEWED.

Mr. K.C. Roy Choudhury, interviewed stated that he was impressed by the excellent spirit in which the prisoners were and their splendid health. They had no complaints whatesoever regarding the diet and treatment in jail. They were well supplied with books and newspapers, and were kept well informed about the affairs outside the jail. Some of them anticipated the withdrawal of the case after the completion of negotiations for the commercial and diplomatic alliance of the British Government with Soviet Russia. Mr. Roy Choudhury added that the accused spoke very highly of Col. Rahman, Superintendent of Jail and Mr. Robertson, the Police Superintendent.—A. P.

Calcutta Police Officer In Witness Box.

INTERCEPTION OF "J" LETTER.

MEERUT, Oct. 17.

Hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case was resumed this morning after the Dusserah holidays. On enquiry by the accused Nimbkar, with regard to the prayer of three accused moving the High Court personally for bail, the Magistrate told him that necessary arrangements would be made on receipt of information of the date of hearing in the High Court.

Rai Bahadur Banebhari Mukerji, Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, Calcutta Police, was the first witness examined to-day. Witness identified the "J" letter as being intercepted by his officer and placed before him. Witness further stated that the original letter was kept in his office, copies being sent to the Chief Secretary (Bengal Government) and the Director, Intelligence Bureau. The letter was subsequently taken by the Intelligence Bureau.—Free Press.

LASCAR WHO WAS SEARCHED.

Abedali Khansama, Kidderpore, Calcutta, deposed he was a lascar in S.S. "Manora" in 1926 and by that ship he had been to London. At London Upadhyaya of the Indian Sea Men's Union came on Board the ship to recruit members for the Union. Upadhyaya gave the witness a letter to be posted at Bombay. On the arrival of the witness at Bombay he was searched by the Customs Officers who took away the letter and some other papers.

A JAILOR'S EVIDENCE.

Abdul Aziz, Jailor, Gorakpur, deposed he was a Jailor in Meerut Jail when the accused were brought there. He was transferred in August last to Gorakpore Jail. Witness photographed manuscript letters to many accused.

This witness was put to a long and searching cross-examination by some of the accused and the defence counsel Mr. D. P. Sinha.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined, witness said when he was a Jailor in Meerut Jail, Mr. Horton came to the Jail on two occasions accompanied by Khan Bahadur Tasadiq Hussein. Witness could not remember whether Col. O'Neil, the then Superintendent had taken offence against the accused Dharmavir Singh because the latter was reading Ramayan and did not stand up to salute the Colonel. Witness did not remember that he had himself told some of the accused that he had no hand in the matter. Some other witnesses were also examined, after which the hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. I. B. Sen, Barrister, Calcutta, who came to Meerut some days back and had an interview with the accused was present in the Court to-day.—Free Press.

DISSOLUTION OF "STEEL HELMETS".

Stormy Debate in Prussian Diet.

Exhibits Of Confiscated Articles Provoke Pandemonium.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Berlin—Trays containing an assortment of daggers, revolvers, Knuckledusters, corkscrews and other weapons taken from the Nationalist party meetings in Berlin were "exhibits" at the Prussian Diet. There was a stormy debate on the Nationalist motion of non-Confidence over the dissolution of the "Steel Helmets". Appearance of the exhibits provoked a pandemonium. The Session was temporarily suspended, after which the Minister of Interior, Herr Grzesinski uttered a stern admonition to the enemies of the Republic: "Those who refuse to hear my warning must feel". The debated was adjourned.—Reuter.

(According to a Berlin message dated 10th instant, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Herr Grzesinski, a Socialist, declared illegal and dissolved throughout the Rhine Province and Westphalia the powerful Nationalist organisation known as the "Steel Helmets" organisation, of which President, Marshal Hinderburg is the Honorary President, on the ground that is members are undoubtedly trained to become a fighting military force.)

Mad Jackals Raid Blue Hill Houses!!

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 17.

Ootacamund has been greatly menaced by mad jackals for the last few weeks. Mad Jackals are reported to have even walked into houses and bitten the servants.

Several residents both in and outside the City have had unpleasant experiences with individuals of this canine tribe.—Free Press.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

All Four Powers Invited By Britain Accept Invitation.

PRELIMINARY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

Washington Treaty Of 1922 To Be Reconsidered.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Rugby—The replies of all four Powers invited by the British Government to participate in the Naval Conference to be held in London in the third week in January, are expected within the next few days. The United States have notified their willingness to participate. Italy's acceptance was announced last night.

Messages from Tokio indicate that Japan is cabling a favourable reply, while yesterday it was announced in Paris that note of acceptance is being drafted by the French Government.

The agenda for the Conference will be a matter for preliminary exchange of views between the Powers concerned. Broadly stated, the business is expected to consist of reconsideration of the Washington Treaty of 1922 with regard to capital-ships and consideration of categories not covered by that agreement, namely, heavy and light cruisers, torpedo craft submarines, etc.—B.O.W.

FRANCE'S ACCEPTANCE.

Paris.—A French Note accepts the British invitation to the Naval Conference in London, and rejoices that Britain and America have found, in the last year's Paris Pact, a valuable element for reaching an understanding. The note welcomes Mr. Henderson's invitations for a preliminary exchange of views, thereby giving France an opportunity of defining its attitude with regard to the points aimed at.

JAPAN ALSO ACCEPTS.

Tokyo.—Japan has accepted invitation to the London Naval Conference.—Reuter.

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OTHER COMPENSATIONS ALSO

Full Details of Compensations and an Explanatory Announcement next Monday

IN WAKE OF WHITLEY COMMISSION.

700 Karachi Dock Workers Down Tools!

DEMAND SHORTER HOURS OF WORK.

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

A lightning strike of some seven hundred dock workers occurred this morning following a meeting late last night and ships are experiencing some difficulty in securing sufficient labour. The strike is intended to call the Whitley Commission's attention to the alleged grievances of the men who work under stevedores, dubashes and railway howdiwallas.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The main demand is for shorter hours which are stated to be eleven hours daily at present with an hour's break and eleven hours at night without any break. The men demand a nine hour day and seven hour night. The employers state that this is the first time they have heard of the grievances and think that the strike will fizzle out. Many workers have sworn on the Koran to fight for their demand.—A. P.

INFANT MORTALITY IN SIND.

The Rate Is Pathetic.

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

The Whitley Commission left for Sukkur by special train this morning. They were given a hearty send-off by a large number of people, including Mr. G. A. Thomas, Commissioner in Sind and Mr. R. E. Gibson, Collector of Karachi.

PATHETIC INFANT MORTALITY.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday by the Commission were Miss R. Piggott, Hony. Secretary, Dias Improvement Scheme and Mr. T. S. Downie, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust. The former giving evidence on behalf of the Sind Branch of the All-India Women's Conference, stated 'inter alia' with regard to the health of workers in Sind that the rate of infant mortality was pathetic. She laid stress on the vital need for medical help for women workers in the smaller towns and villages, where she saw much suffering which could be easily avoided. The great needs were education, the provision of roads and some sort of provident fund.

NO HOPE OF ALLEVIATION!

The Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust in his statement said that depressed trade had led to the closing of various improvement works and general retrenchment in the office and the labour staff. This combined with lack of local industries and the steadily rising population had lead to general unemployment throughout the city. From the view point of the Port Trust there did not seem to be any means of alleviation unless trade revived, because the improvement works were already far ahead of requirements, but there was reason to believe that the export trade was likely to improve.

WORKERS AND ACCIDENTS.

Referring to the houses provided by the Trust for its employees it was stated that the evil of sub-letting prevailed and that tenants were often exacting more rent from sub-tenants than the total rental of the dwelling. There was reason to believe that many such cases went undetected. Regarding the safety of workers during work there were numerous rules and regulations and the majority of accidents were due to the victims' neglect. Most workers were illiterate and unable to understand safety first propaganda.

MR. SASTRI HONOURED.

A civic address of welcome enclosed in a handsome ivory casket was presented by the Municipality to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri last night before a crowded gathering. Mr. and Mrs. Whitley and many members of the Whitley Commission were present on the platform.—A. P.

Mr. J. N. R. Mehta's Statement.

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality, in the course of a statement to the Commission said that unemployment in Karachi was considerable and it was attributable to slump in trade and absence of industrial development of the City. He suggested that the only way to meet the problem was to foster industries. He complained that the Bombay Government had done nothing to help the people in Sind to develop industry either by technical education or help in establishing industrial departments. Unemployment was also due to want of business understanding and education among people in Sind and Punjab who did not understand methods and advantages of export trade and hoarded their produce until prices rose. This had been the main cause of loss of export trade and subsequent unemployment. Referring to efficiency of Indian workers witness said it did not compare favourably with that of foreign labourers. Faulty dietary and abuse of drugs and liquor were largely responsible for this inefficiency but better housing and sanitation, proper working hours and adult education would make Indian workers equal foreign labourers. Referring to money-lending evil Mr. Mehta stated that labouring classes were so honest that usurers readily lent them money, causing great temptation to poor labourers who were prone to overspend on drink and on ceremonials. He suggested as remedies propaganda, education, direct legislation against priestly classes and sanyasies who "take every opportunity to rob innocent persons of their money" and co-operative societies to lend money at equitable rates of interest.

The Commission then proceeded with the examination of other witnesses.—A.P.

LAHORE TRIAL ABRUPTLY ADJOURNED.

But Accused Refuse To Leave Court.

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

Much interest was added to the proceedings in the Lahore conspiracy case towards the close of the day to-day when one of the persons arrested at Poona recently was produced in the court room. He is known as M. M. alias Raghunath, alias Shivram alias Rajguru, and he is alleged to be one of the assassins of Saunders. Before his production in the Court, six witnesses were examined in connection with the alleged bomb factory in Sahranpur.

ABRUPT ADJOURNMENT.

The Magistrate adjourned the proceedings abruptly at 2 p.m., before which time cries of "Long Live Revolution," and "Down with Imperialism" were heard from outside the Court room. These were raised by M. M. the sixteen accused in the Court room refused to be taken away to the Judicial Lock-up, and wanted to see M. M. being brought into the Court room. When M. M. entered the Court room the accused in the "conspiracy" case joined him in raising revolutionary cries.

M. M. SENT TO JUDICIAL LOCK-UP.

Mr. Amolakram, defence counsel,

(Continued on page 5.)

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..	ALL NOW SAIL	19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
24 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		16,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st and Saloon, Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105 £79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120 £90
To Marseilles and back	£100 £72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
16th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
14th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
8th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth.	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
18th Oct.	Varela ..	Busrah viaKarachi
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi.
21st Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Pore Bunder P'Okha & O. Mandvi.
23rd „	Baroda ..	Basrah viaVerawal & Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru	5973	20 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru	10700	— —	@30Oct.
Awa Maru	602	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@13Nov
@Nagato Maru	6901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru	8000	21 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	Malden 13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Debenture-holders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1929, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Offices of Messrs. J. P. Wallace and Co., Solicitors, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Bombay, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing a resolution to the effect that the remuneration of the joint liquidators of the Company be raised from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. on the total assets of the Company realised.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1929.

JEHANGIR D. NEEMUCHWALA, J. P. WALLACE.
Joint Liquidators and Receivers for the Trustees of the Debenture-holders, The Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd., (In Vol. Liqn.).

33002

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of LAXMIDAS KHATAV, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Firewood Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

Bai MITHABAI, widow of Laxmidas Khatav, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 16th day of October, 1929.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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For each Additional word

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A 33004

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A 32975

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M R1954

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MEDICAL

GUARANTEED HOME REMEDY. EFFICACY GUARANTEED Why look wasted and emaciated? Try G. H. Remedy A/4 in all wasting diseases and put on flesh 4 pounds a week and 15 a month. Millions of atoms of pure blood in each grain. Verify results. Used by Europeans, Dispensaries, etc. Price Rs. 3/-, postage, etc. A/6 Guaranteed remedy for all kinds of indigestion. Price Rs. 2-3-0, postage, etc. Dr. R. VENKATA-RAO, M.D., (Bio.), Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.

T R1951

FROM PYORRHEA—the most common and insidious ailment—may come such grave diseases as Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Consumption, etc. To cure pyorrhea, use Pyro-Kill that kills pyorrhea germs and cures it and all dental diseases. Highest testimonials, Rs. a phial.—PARK CO., Kashmir.

T R1947

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. B. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.

R1922

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

FOR RAJAS, MAHARAJAS, NAWABS AND RICH PERSONS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ONE PLOT OF LAND, measuring 193 square yards, touching Sea in a most dignified neighbourhood where the Residences of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner on one side and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the other are situated, on the Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

The plot is ideal for Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and high personages for their Palacial Buildings, with Garden, Out-houses and Garages.

The site is also suitable for Hotel and Bank Buildings.

The same plot can be utilized for smaller plots for middle class Bungalows, Villas and Flats.

The whole plot is offered for sale for Rs. 2,60,000 (Rupees two lacs and sixty thousand only).

All applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1929.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, Bansda State, (Bombay Presidency.)

32986

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL KADAR NOOR MAHOMED (a minor), late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

UMER EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Memon Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, the paternal grandfather of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 11th day of October, 1929.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

33007

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

PESHAWAR-MANGALORE THROUGH SERVICE.

ON and from the 15th October, 1929, the above Through Service, which used to run between Mangalore-Peshawar Cantonment, runs between Mettupalaiyam and Delhi only via Madras, Bezwada, Kazipet, Balharshah, Wardha, Nagpur and Itarsi to the following timings:—

Mettupalaiyam	Dep. 16/45	By No. 9 Nilgiri Mail.
Madras	Arr. 7/15	
	Dep. 7/40	Grand Trunk Express.
Bezwada	Arr. 15/40	
	Dep. 16/00	
Kazipet	Arr. 20/42	
	Dep. 21/02	
Balharshah	Arr. 4/00	
	Dep. 4/15	
Wardha	Arr. 7/40	
	Dep. 7/57	
Nagpur	Arr. 9/32	
	Dep. 9/58	
Itarsi	Arr. 17/17	
	Dep. 17/45	197 Down Express.
Delhi	Arr. 11/28	

—:o:—

Delhi	Dep. 16/40	No. 198 Up Express.
Itarsi	Arr. 10/12	
	Dep. 10/55	Grand Trunk Express.
Nagpur	Arr. 17/56	
	Dep. 18/11	
Wardha	Arr. 19/30	
	Dep. 20/00	
Balharshah	Arr. 23/15	
	Dep. 23/30	
Kazipet	Arr. 6/30	
	Dep. 6/50	
Bezwada	Arr. 11/10	
	Dep. 11/25	
Madras	Arr. 19/15	
	Dep. 19/45	No. 10 Nilgiri Mail.
Mettupalaiyam	Arr. 9/45	

W. H. SCOTT, For Chief Trans. Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th October, 1929.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

THE 39TH EXHIBITION will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, in January, 1930. For prospectus apply to the HONY. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society. Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

32973

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHMIDAS CHANDARAMJEE, who purchased the property described hereunder at the sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court in Suit No. 5047, of 1923, wherein Odhavji Valji is the Plaintiff and Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt is the Defendant, but has not yet obtained a conveyance, although the sale to him has been confirmed, and he is in possession of the property, has contracted to sell to our clients, the Purchasers, the property described hereunder and that all persons having any right, title, or interest in the said property or any claim thereto or in to, or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Fazandari Tenure (the Fazandars whereof are the Trustees of Bhaidas Sakhidas) registered by the Collector of Bombay, under New Survey No. 7731, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 191, Girgaum Division, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 738 and Street Nos. 1-3-5 and all which premises are situated on the Southern side of Kandewadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage of the Oart belonging to Bhaidas Sakhidas, on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Raghoba, on or towards the North by the Kandewadi Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Vishwanath Jagannath.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1929.

CRAGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE. Purchaser's Attorneys.

32991

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 253 OF 1929.

Re: SHANTARAM HARI MANJREKAR, of Bombay, residing at Dhobi Talao ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th January 1930 at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.

33005

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2496—14-10-29.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GULAMHUSSEIN ABDULLA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Shipping and Clearing Agent, residing at Durga Moholla, Dongri, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JENABAI, widow of Gulamhussein Abdulla, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the sole executrix named in the Will of the said deceased, residing at Durga Moholla, Dongri, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventh day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master. Ed. FAHEY.

The 7th day of October, 1929.

Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

32998

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AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, THE LAST DAY
By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. A. M. Bannerman, D. S. O.
THE FULL MILITARY BAND
of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt.
will be in attendance during both the performances.
BRITISH INTERNATIONAL PICTURES LTD
present
TOMMY ATKINS

With LILIAN HALL-DAVIS and WALTER BUTLER
Thundering Drama of Love and Strife in 9 Parts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY ONLY.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
TALKING AND SINGING PICTURE.
LADY OF THE PAVEMENTS
featuring
LUPE VELEZ.
A thrilling story of an underworld Dancer's Great Love for a man above her level and how she triumphed over another woman's flaming hate and the obstacles of caste.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY ONLY.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Epic of Great Ambition and its Toll in the Lives and Loves of Men!
EAST SIDE WEST SIDE
featuring
GEORGE O'BRIEN
and
VIRGINIA VALLI
WM. FOX PRODUCTION.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY ONLY.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
VICTOR HUGO'S
Immortal Love Story
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS
featuring
CONRAD VELDT
MARY PHILBIN
A DRAMA OF LOVE AND PASSION BEHIND THE THRONE.
A Universal Picture.

MATHERAN
"Cafe Chantant"
In aid of the
SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND
Under the Patronage of the Collector of Kolaba, Mr. HAMID ALI, I.C.S.
Lords Garden, MATHERAN.
20th October at 5 p.m.

SHAW FRIEND & CO'S
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, CHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
AS. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P.O. JHAJHA. E.I.R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

Really Cooling!
Rowntree's Lime Juice Cordial is as welcome as a breeze on a sultry day. More welcome, because its delicious coolness will refresh you at any time when nothing else can.
ROWNTREE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL
Its right if it's Rowntree's!

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Mr Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above property described in the schedule here under written on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Gai Wadi at or near Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 897 1/2 square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land entered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 485 New Nos. 4/4313, Old Survey No. 26 and New Survey Nos. 6/9 and Cadastral Survey No. 1135 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5042 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 370, 370A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys, for the Receiver, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort' Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

RAMABAI'S ALLEGATIONS.

"Proposal Of Marriage Through Kamalabai."

PASSAGE AT-ARMS BETWEEN COUNSEL.

At the resumed hearing of the maintenance suit filed by Ramabai Dinnanath, a Hindu nurse against Dr. S. C. Thacker, a Professor of the Grant Medical College, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Defence Counsel further cross-examined the complainant.

The allegations of the complainant against the Doctor are that he used to make "friendly visits" to her in the house of Kamalabai as a result of which two children were born to her by the respondent. Lately, she alleged, the doctor stopped paying the maintenance of the two children, which she now claimed.

Ramabai was again given a chair in the witness box. In reply to questions put by Mr. Kanuga witness said she had addressed various applications to the Bombay Nursing Association requesting that her course of training might be reduced to six months from one year.

Counsel: Did you mention in any of the applications that you were a married lady and that you had children?

Witness: I had to write particulars stating that I was married and that I had children, because I delivered a female child four months after I got a job in the Infant Welfare Society.

Counsel: So, you were married?

Witness: I did not give the true facts for fear that Dr. Thacker would be exposed. For the sake of the respondent I had to say I was married.

Witness denied all knowledge regarding one Vinayak Barve.

A VISIT TO SAKORI.

Witness admitted that she visited Sakori to meet the "Upasani Maharaj" whom she considered to be her religions preceptor. One Vasant Pandarinath Naik was with her there. Her relations with Vasant were "sisterly" because, "they were the deciples of the same religious preceptor.

To further questions witness said Vasant was an inhabitant of Bombay. She became acquainted with him four years ago. She met Vasant only accidentally on the day she was initiated as the desciple of the Upasani Maharaj. Vasant was a tailor.

Counsel: Is it a fact that in 1927, namely when you made an application to the Nursing Association Vasants' salary was Rs. 55 per month.

Witness: I did know his salary.

Counsel: Is it also a fact that you referred to Vasant in your application when you said that your husband was getting a salary of Rs. 55?

Witness here raised her voice saying "Never, Never. I had nothing to do with Vasant." She repeated the statement in a loud voice.

Mr. Kanuga warned witness that she should not loose her temper.

Mr. Nariman, Counsel for Ramabai, submitted to His Worship, that the witness was bound to show her resentment if questions making wild allegations were put to her.

The Magistrate ordered witness to give calm replies to questions.

RAMABAI'S DENIALS.

Resuming his cross-examination Mr. Kanuga asked witness whether she was passing off as Vasants' wife in 1927.

Witness replied firmly "No."

Witness further repudiated that she was a Bene-Irrael or that she attended a Jewish, Synagogue at Thana.

Q: Were you married to one Sampson Samuel Kolhatkar?

A: No. It is not true, Mr. Kanuga then called in the Court a person named Benjamin David and asked witness whether the person was her sister's son.

Witness replied in the negative. "I do not know him at all" she said.

Counsel then asked whether witness formed the acquaintship of one Kantilal Atmaram Sharma in 1917 to which she replied "No." It was not true that she became intimate with him and lived with him at Marine Lines for a month. It was also not true that when she was at Gulalwadi she gave birth to a female child whom she now represented as her sisters' daughter.

There was laughter in the Court when in reply to a question whether she knew one Powar, witness said, "Powar Dinnanath used to act as a broker or go-between for Dr. Thacker and other "medical men" at Kamalabai's place.

Counsel: In what transaction did he act as broker renewed laughter.)

Witness said that Powar used to act cringingly before Kamalabai and Dr. Thacker at the formers' place. He used to prepare tea for Dr. Thacker and also help Kamalabai to put on her shoes "I could not arrive at any conclusion, but that Powar was a broker" she said.

Witness added that having come to know the real character of Powar she decided not to visit Kamalabai's place—and arranged meet the respondent in a Parsi lady's flat.

"LIVE WITH A RESPECTABLE MAN."

She told the Court that when once Dr. Thacker suggested to her to live with a respectable man, she replied to him "when I have such a good man like you in my hands, where is the necessity of my living with any other man." (Laughter.)

Mr. Kanuga next asked whether when witness was living at the Infant Welfare Society's quarters at Kalachowky she passed off as the wife of Vinayak Barve, Dentist? (laughter).

Witness replied in the negative and muttered something which evoked peals of laughter from the spectators.

Mr. Kanuga protested and said that the witness should make no comments which were not invited "The witness thinks that this is a theatre and that she is trying her skill in making fun and making people laugh I strongly object to this."

Mr Nariman intervened and said: "The fun is not created by the replies but by the ridiculous questions my learned friend puts to her. How many husbands does he want this poor girl to have. It is ridiculous."

There was a heated passage-at-arms between Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Nariman on this point which was put an end to by the Magistrate Observing "Now that is enough!"

Proceeding witness said that she became acquainted with the respondent at Kamalabai's place. Three days thereafter Kamalabai sent for her and the meeting took place between her, the respondent and Kamalabai. The respondent through Kamalabai made a proposal of marriage.

ALLEGED PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE.

Q: So the respondent was bashful to make the marriage proposal himself? (laughter.)

A: The proposal first came from Kamalabai and was repeated by the respondent.

Witness added that she took two months to consider the proposal after which she gave her consent. During the interval she had absolutely no relations with the respondent.

Counsel recalled the statement made by witness that she went to the house of respondent at Santa Cruz after his marriage and pleaded with him.

Q: Were your hopes completely shattered when you learnt that he had married another girl in 1924.

A: I was naturally sorry.

Q: You characterised him to be a liar and surely then, you entertained no hopes of your being married to him?

A: No.

Q: Knowing that he would not marry you, you still continued immoral relations with the respondent?

Witness retorted "Love is blind". (laughter).

Q: Do you still entertain the hope that he will marry you—second wife—during his life time?

A: No.

The Court rose for lunch.

"TAKEN AS PATIENT."

Further cross-examined after lunch Ramabai said that after the respondents' marriage in 1924 she used to visit him at Santa Cruz whenever she needed money. She always met him cutside the bungalow. These visits continued till March, 1928. She received moneys from him in his small consulting room to which she was taken as patient.

Referring to her visits to one Meherbai witness stated that when she first tried to introduce the respondent to Meherbai's husband the respondent appeared to conceal himself, though the hosts were given to understand that the respondent was the husband of witness.

Mr. Kanuga showed surprise at the above answer which drew the Magistrate into observing "It is just possible that the respondent might have felt bashful in that situation" (Loud laughter).

"ONLY A BOOBY".

Proceeding witness stated that she used to see the respondent going about with European girls. One day while she was standing near the Parsi Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao she saw him drive pass her in a taxi with two or three European girls.

Later when witness met the respondent she questioned him regarding his association with European girls. He replied that he would never derive the same pleasure with any person as he enjoyed in their company. Then he added that they would act according to his dictation but that she (Ramabai) was merely "booby".

ADJOURNMENT REFUSED.

Counsel at this stage applied for an adjournment of the case on the ground that he required time to verify certain material information which he had received regarding the complainant.

His Worship refused to grant any adjournment and asked counsel to proceed with the case. Mr. Kanuga thereupon concluded his cross-examination.

Meherbai Byramji was the next witness examined. She said she knew Ramabai during her visits to the Infant Welfare Society to supply milk.

Witness said she did know the respondent and could not identify him in court. Counsel pointed out the respondent to the witness.

The respondent at this stage was seen to stand up excitedly and raised his hand.

Witness maintained that she had never seen the respondent.

Mr. Manekshaw, counsel for Ramabai, remarked that the witness had turned hostile and therefore wanted to cross-examine her.

The Magistrate put certain questions to the witness in which she admitted that she saw. Mr. Nariman before the information was filed to who she made a statement that she had seen a man five or six times in her house.

She was then allowed to be cross-examined.

The case was then adjourned to Friday.

GOA LOTTERIES SHOPS RAIDED.

Agents Selling Genuine Tickets Taken By Surprise.

5,500 genuine "Goa Lottery" tickets have been seized by the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, in the course of a series of raids conducted by them in various parts of Bombay on Tuesday evening.

In consequence of certain information received by the C.I.D Superintendent Rao Saheb Sabaji Rao Savant and accompanied by constables, effected simultaneous raids at shops situated at Girgaum and Colaba. Twelve shops dealing chiefly in musical instruments, general merchandise, and tailoring, were raided. Certain Goa lottery agents were also taken by surprise by the police. In one shop alone, the police seized 3,000 tickets.

The raid was conducted under Section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that is "publishing a proposal for the drawing of lottery tickets." It is alleged that the printing on the tickets conveyed a proposal that they must be presented 80 days after the drawing of the winning number, and if not presented within the stipulated period the winner would lose his claim to a prize. This proposal, it is alleged, constitutes an offence under the law.

The shops raided are: Francis Peters and Co., Colaba; Honesty 'Bidi' Works, Hornby Road; A. F. Martin and Co., Girgaum Road; Phillip Brothers, Girgaum Road; D'Abreo and Co., Girgaum Road; C. F. D'Abreo and Co., Girgaum; Rodrigues Brothers, Girgaum; William Noronha and Co., Girgaum; Balthazar and Sons, Girgaum; Lopez and Co., Girgaum; T. A. Toncano and Co., Girgaum, and J. Fer and Co., Girgaum.

A FATAL FALL IN A STABLE.

Gainaji Ramji, a mill-worker, was sleeping on the loft of a stable at Ambewadi on the 12th instant when he fell down and sustained injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Thursday, death being due to fracture of cervicle spine. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, on Friday, the 18th October 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ADDRESS TO HAJI A. JALALUDDIN.

An Address will be presented in honour of Haji Alimohamed Jalaluddin for his being made Justice of the Peace, at Bapty Road near Tardeo Tram Depot to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education will preside.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of this School Prof. Leo Frobenius will deliver a lecture on "Indian Influence in pre-historic rock-painting of South Africa" at the Lecture Hall of the School (University South Wing) to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture will be illustrated by magic lantern slides and is open to the public.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

KHADI BAZAR IN VILE PARLE.

Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj will open Khadi Bazar at 8 a.m. at 56th Makanji Dhanji's Bungalow (Juhu Road opp. Rashtriya Shala). Discount of 6¼ per cent. will be allowed on all purchases. The Bazar will remain open for three days 18th, 19th and 20th between 7-30 a.m., 9-30 a.m., 4-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on Saturday at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

PUBLIC KIRTAN AT VILE PARLE.

Public Kirtan of Pathetic Story of great devotee Seth Sagaisha will be held by well-known Kirtankar Shree Gangaramji of Morvi on Friday the 18th instant at 9-30 p.m. on the night of Sarada Purnima at the Bunglow of Seth Samji Valji. All residents of Bombay as well as Suburbs are cordially requested to attend the Kirtan and take the advantage of this valuable opportunity.

SQUABBLE OVER MONEY.

SPLEEN OF DEAD MAN FIVE TIMES THE NORMAL SIZE.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Babu Laxman residing at Fergusson Road who was found dead in his room on the 11th instant after a squabble with Yeshwant Baloo, a mill-worker. The evidence showed that Yeshwant owed some money to the deceased and they had a fight over it. Babu was thrown down and, it was alleged, given some blows by Yeshwant on the abdomen after which Babu went to his room and was found dead. Medical evidence showed that death was due to the rupture of spleen which was five times the normal size. The jury returned a verdict of death according to medical evidence.

STOP PRESS.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 17.

General Nadir Khan arrived at Kabul on the 15th instant and was declared King of Afghan National representatives. His family is safe.—A.P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 17

Silver Ready	23	0	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	23	1	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

1st Settlement	52	3	0
2nd Settlement	52	6	0

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 14.

A deputation of leading merchants waited upon the Dewan to protest against the order passed by the Municipal President requiring sellers of all catables, grain or otherwise, to obtain a license forthwith. A promise has been made that the matter would be looked into.

An Auditch Brahmin named Hargovind Dave lost his son aged 20 who left a young widow of 19. Hargovind wanted to feast the Brahmins but the Youth of Bhavnagar were determined that the dinner should not take place. Thereupon a batch of 60 or 70 volunteers picketted the premises and patiently bearing the beating given them by the police and the prospective diners succeeded in their object. A Youth League has been established in Bhavnagar.

STANDARDISATION OF SUGAR CONTRACTS.

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

The Karachi Sugar Merchants have decided not to do any business except on Buyers and Shippers Chamber Standard form of contract. This decision has been reached following a settlement on a different form of contract which has lately been entered into between two local houses dealing in sugar, which the other merchants have refused to recognise. The question of standardisation arose a year ago, resulting in the Chamber's Form A.—A.P.

MAHATMA IN MUSSORI.

A Right Royal Reception.

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 17.

The arrival of Mr. Gandhi at Mussoorie to-day was the occasion for the display of much enthusiasm and rejoicing. Mr. Gandhi arrived at 11 a.m. and was received by a large gathering and taken in procession along the Mall and the Kulri-Landour Bazar to the old Himalaya Club. All Indian quarters were gaily decorated in honour of the arrival. Mr. Gandhi is staying here for one week.—A.P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

C. P. CEMENT
SWASTIKA

BRAND
This is a
Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1929.

THE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

The Whitley Commission, which quietly commenced work at Karachi on Wednesday has neither been cried down like the Simon Commission nor cried up like the Agricultural Commission. It has been hailed by none, proposed to be boycotted by a few and has been accepted by most with sullen resignation, if not with distrust. Indeed, there is nothing in or about the Commission that would enthuse Indians as a body. In the first place an elaborate investigation of the British type was not quite urgent and could well have been postponed till after the settlement of graver issues now hanging in the balance. The whole aspect of the Commission might then have been changed for the better. What was immediately wanted was some action on the part of Government to place Indian industries on a sound footing by a wise and bold system of protection and, on the other hand, to improve the methods of maintaining peace in the light of investigations already made. But while Mr. Whitley pleads for "India first and all the time", the Government thinks of Britain first and all the time. It quietly continues the political and economic privileges of Britain in India and has given India one more roving Commission. One can only hope it will not put sections before India.

If the Commission is a little premature, it is also ill constituted and is handicapped by too narrow terms of reference. We do not see why a Labour Commission for India should have any non-Indian members on it. Assistance from European experts is, of course, desirable but that could be given in the shape of evidence. If the presence of such experts was at all necessary, their number need not have exceeded two. The present Commission has not even an Indian majority. Indian Labour proper is represented by only two tried men. And one who frankly admits that he is "without any experience and with little knowledge of the country" is singled out as the Chairman of the Commission! Is such a travesty known or possible in any free country with the greatest spirit of internationalism? The Commission's terms of reference are defective. They make no mention of agrarian labour or labour in Indian States. It is true that the terms allow the Commission to inquire into conditions of agrarian labour in so far as such conditions have a bearing on industrial labour. But in a country where a vast majority of labourers are and must long remain agricultural, the virtual ignoring of these must necessarily detract much from the value of the Commission's enquiry. As serious is the exclusion of labour problems in the States. Labour interests in British India and the States are so inter-dependent, that it is impossible permanently to safeguard the one while conniving at the other. If exploitation is left unchecked in the States, it will not fail to act adversely on Labour and industries in general in British India.

With so many objections that can reasonably be urged against the Commission—we have thought it superfluous to dwell on the probability of the Government shelving as before the best recommendations—it is little wonder that Indians are not enthusiastic about the Commission. There are, however, redeeming features about any Labour enquiry. Labour is now a recognised International problem and a Labour Party is sufficiently strong in almost every free and progressive country. No responsible Labour Commission, therefore, can hoodwink the whole world with a perfunctory inquiry or report. Besides, the wrongs of Indian Labour are so patent that they need but to be stated to be exposed before the bar of world opinion. The British Government will probably make capital of one set of recommendations ignoring the rest. But Indian Labour can also make good use of recommendations and evidence in its favour, though it may have to bide its time for the redress of all its wrongs. Indian workmen, therefore, stand to gain something and lose practically nothing—if they are united—by leading evidence before the Whitley Commission. They may well give it a chance, however, bare, of justifying its appointment.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

—:o:—

It is extremely likely that the leaders of the "depressed" class Hindus in Poona and their "caste" brethren who have nobly sympathised with them will make renewed efforts to establish the claim of the "untouchables" to enter the Parvati Temple. With a deplorable narrow-mindedness the Trustees of the temple are determined not to march with the times and allow the just claim of the "untouchables". But in a Press interview one of the Trustees, Sardar G. N. Mazumdar, has blurted out a significant fact which is sure to help the sympathisers of the "untouchables" in their contention that the Government are entitled to step in and compel the Trustees to realise the advisability of coming to an agreement with the leaders of the Satyagraha campaign. Sardar Mazumdar said that the Government of Bombay donated Rs. 18,000 "for the upkeep of the temple and the feeding of the priests". It is out of the pockets of the general tax-payer that this Government grant comes and it is neither just nor equitable that a section of the tax-payers should be debarred from enjoying the same rights as their co-religionists in regard to a public place of worship to the upkeep of which a handsome contribution is made from public funds. If the temple trustees persist in their present attitude it is the duty of the Government immediately to withdraw the grant and acquaint the public with their decision to do so.

POLITICAL EFFERVESCENCE.

—:o:—

It was a tactless move in political strategy on the part of the German Government to allow in the Prussian Diet an exhibition of trays full of daggers, revolvers, knuckledusters, corkscrews and other weapons collected at Nationalist party meetings in Berlin. These meetings, we presume, were held to protest against the abolition of the "Steel-Helmets", an organisation very dear to the retired military officers and the Prussian landholders and to the German Nationalist Party generally. The pandemonium created in the Diet during the debate on the no-confidence motion moved against the Government as a protest against the dissolution of the "Steel-Helmets" was only a natural expression of the deep political hostility the German Nationalists feel towards the Coalition which in their eyes has "sold Germany to France". But the exhibits only added fuel to the flames of political antipathy. The "publicity" value of the stormy scene in the Diet is, however, great. Such an exhibition of political temper by the Nationalists rallies to the side of the Coalition the bourgeois elements which have a sneaking sympathy with the landed classes but are unwilling to endorse their extreme methods of political agitation.

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM.

—:o:—

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, deserves the thanks of the public for having promptly brought to its notice and particularly to the notice of the subscribers of the Bombay Telephone Company what can only be termed an "artful" device on the part of this concern to secure consent of the subscribers to the message rate system it desires to introduce. It will be recalled that when this proposal was first mooted by the Bombay Telephone Company it was received unfavourably by businessmen in this city as also by the general public. The "reform" requires the sanction of the Government of India and public protests had been made to them against allowing introduction of the message rate system in Bombay. But the Company has evidently, anticipating the approval of the Government of India to its new scheme, issued an "agreement form" to its subscribers, which in case they sign it, would imply their approval of the message rate system. This device of the Company of "putting forward before the subscribers the alternative of either signing the agreement or having their telephones disconnected" is unfair and the warning issued by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the subscribers against signing the agreement is, indeed, very opportune.

UNCHARITABLE.

—:o:—

On questions of Indian social and political reform it would be surprising if the "Saturday Review" departed from its traditional policy of offering uncharitable and mischievous comment. Its observations on the passage of the Sarda Bill by the Central Legislature are in keeping with this tradition. It seeks some solace by informing its readers that "it is certain that in many communities, and in vast rural areas among virtually all communities, there will be no desire to set the law in motion." The journal cannot, of course, avoid expressing its deep hostility towards the Indian "intellectuals". It remarks: "Nor is it for a moment to be asumed that all the intellectuals publicly favouring the new legislation—they are not very numerous—are heart and soul for reform" and it reads into the passage of this belated measure of reform only an anxiety for "window-dressing at a time when India's political future is under discussion". Both as regards the motives of its 'betes noires', the "intellectuals" in India and the strength of their support to the measure the Tory journal misleads its readers, but nothing else can be expected from it.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION

A DEFECT THAT MUST BE REMEDIED.

(BY CITIZEN.)

The Royal Commission on Labour has assembled and entered on its investigations. The personnel of the Commission is fairly satisfactory. Important interests of both Labour and Capital are adequately represented. The times are also propitious. The country has been confronted with too many industrial disputes in recent years. In all cases, in which industrial disputes have arisen, the issues have always been clouded by extraneous issues as alleged conspiracies by capitalists or workers to wreck one another. In the circumstances, the country has reason to welcome an authoritative investigation into conditions of workers. The Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, the Chairman of the Labour Commission, showed unmistakably that he has grasped the essentials of the problem which the Commission has to tackle, when he said in the Press interview which he granted on arrival in India: "But there can be no true progress in industry unless that progress is reflected in the conditions of the masses of workers who make industry possible; an advance in which they did not share would be a transient advantage." Truer words were not said. But, the fact remains, that notwithstanding all the advantages with which the Commission embarks on its labours, it has failed to rouse public enthusiasm. It is only right and proper that the Royal Commissioners should ask themselves the very pertinent question: why are we failing to enthuse the masses of the people when our primary object is to secure their advancement? In the answer to this question lies the secret of the tragedy.

PUBLIC APATHY.

To the superficial critic, it may appear that the failure of the people and the Press of India to enthuse over the Commission proves the axiom which Dr. Drummond Shiels sought to lay down, namely, that the best brains of India are obsessed with politics and that, as a consequence, constructive programmes do not appeal to popular imagination. This process of reasoning may prove self-complacent to the Royal Commissioners and to their mentors, but it would be nowhere near the truth. Constructive work does make an immense appeal to the people of the country. To cite two striking examples, the degree of enthusiasm evoked by the Anti-Child Marriage Bill and the degree of enthusiasm which Mr. Gandhi's tour to popularise Khaddar evokes are positive proofs, if any are wanted, of the extent to which public opinion can be mobilised in service of constructive programmes. If, therefore, the Labour Commission have failed to evoke any interest, it would be hardly assessing public opinion correctly if it were to be contended that apathy towards the Commission is one more proof of the perversity of Indian mentality.

ITS CAUSES.

It is not unlikely that credit may be claimed by the section of Labour leaders who are in favour of boycott of the Labour Commission that the popular apathy towards the Comunission is a measure of success of its boycott. But, this would be as erroneous an assessment of popular feeling as the dogma of the self-complacent. It may then be asked: wherein is the explanation of the popular apathy? Our answer is: examine the terms of reference. The terms of reference exclude in explicit terms the condition of the agricultural workers from the purview of the Labour Commission. In a country like India, agriculture is the main industry. The agricultural worker is the main worker. The industrial workers do not possibly exceed three millions in a country with a population of 350 millions. The agricultural workers are to be counted in hundreds of millions. Is it then any matter for surprise that a Commission which is precluded from investigating into the conditions of the bulk of the workers has failed to enthuse the masses? Mr. Whitley emphasised in his first public statement the necessity to secure the advancement of the masses of workers. But Mr. Whitley forgot that the interpretation which his questionnaire has placed on the term "industrial worker" excludes from the purview of the Commission the main body of industrial workers in the country.

WHY EXCLUDE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER?

Is it likely that the statement that the agricultural worker constitutes the bulk of the working classes is disputed? It cannot be disputed on the ground of numbers. It is an established fact that agriculture is the main industry of India and the agricultural workers constitute over 90 per cent. of the workers of India. Nor can it be disputed that in a country like India an agricultural worker is as much an industrial worker as many of the workers who are covered by the definition contained in the questionnaire. Thus a 'coolie' who is engaged in constructional work is an industrial worker in terms of the questionnaire. But the agricultural worker is not an industrial worker for the purposes of the Labour Commission. And still, the "coolie" who is engaged in constructional work can be and possibly is an unskilled labourer. But the agricultural worker if he is to be of any use has to be a skilled labourer. There are many classes of workers who are included within scope of the Commission who do merely manual labour and in small groups and who are half as much entitled to be classified as industrial workers as agricultural labourers. Is it then to be wondered that the Labour Commission is evoking no enthusiasm notwithstanding its satisfactory personnel and the clear grasp which the Chairman's first public statement has shown that he has of the problem confronting the Commission?

THE REMEDY.

The question which arises is: Is there any remedy? There is certainly effective remedy to meet the impasse in which the Commissioners find themselves. The remedy can be applied, however, only by the Commissioners. There must be no delay on the part of the Commissioners in extending the scope of the inquiry so as to include the agricultural workers within its compass. The terms of reference are fairly comprehensive as to permit an inquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers The terms of reference only state: "To inquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India." It is stated in a note that "industrial undertaking' is defined for the purpose of the Commission in Article 1 of the Washington Hours' Convention. It is not stated as to why the interpretation of the term "industrial undertaking" must be taken from the Washington Convention only.

The Royal Commission on Labour has not been appointed in fulfilment of an obligation arising from the Washington Convention. The appointment of the Labour Commission is directly traceable to national requirements and it stands to reason that any interpretation should be in terms of national requirements. The questionnaire is shaped by the Chairman. Therefore, the Chairman as well as the Commissioners can revise the questionnaire in view of the serious defect which is now brought to their notice It is true that the Commissioners would considerably be adding to their burden, but they would then be fulfilling a national want. And it is certain that the Commission would prove popular. It would appeal to the masses. The question of questions is: Will the Royal Commissioners have the courage and vision to approach their task in the proper perspective. One wonders.

NOT YET TOO LATE.

Scrutinising the personnel of the Commission one notes in it more than one member of the Commission who is noted for his sympathies with the masses. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Joshi, amongst the leaders of the people, and Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Birla and others amongst the leaders of Capital are gifted with sympathy and imagination. May one appeal to Sir Victor Sassoon, to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, to Mr. Joshi, the three members from Bombay, to realise the importance of the agricultural worker in the Indian polity and not to be so purblind as to exclude him from the benefits of the labours of the Commission? To Sir Victor Sassoon who identified himself with the 16d. ratio agitation / even though he stood to benefit personally by 18d. because of his realisation of the effects of a higher ratio on the agricultural masses, no argument can be necessary to enlist his sympathies nd support on behalf of the agricultural workers. The Baronet is a pugnacious advocate. He is slow to be convinced, but once convinced he is a truly valiant knight. He is giving his time to the Commission neglecting other calls of a more profitable nature on his time. Will the Baronet see that the Commission retraces the fundamentally wrong step that it has taken in excluding the agricultural workers from their purview? It is not yet too late, but ere long it may prove too late.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Unfair.

According to a Free Press message, Sir John Simon "has ruled that he cannot allow the members of the Central Committee to refer in their reports to 'camera' evidence whether directly or indirectly by paraphasing." If Sir John has really given such a ruling in such sweeping terms, he is most unfair to the Committee. It practically means that while some witnesses are allowed to make certain impressions on the minds of individual members of the "Joint Free Conference" through confidential evidence, none of these members is allowed to modify or remove those impressions by even impersonal criticism of such evidence. If any evidence was expected to be placed above criticism by the trick of confidence, that evidence should not have been admitted at all. As things are, it seems best for the Central Committe to write its report as any normal Commission would write one and to throw upon Sir John the entire responsibility for any tampering with the report.

Over-Centralisation.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to lodge a timely protest against the recent tendency on the part of Government to transfer Provincial subjects to the jurisdiction of the Central Government. The Chamber cites as instances the transfer of Port Trusts and the creation of Central Boards for the administration of roads, agricultural research and for the censorship of cinema films. We shall not go so far as to say that nothing can be urged in favour of centralising any of these subjects. But the steady and silent process of centralisation has given rise to a natural fear that, in the words of the Chamber, "if this policy goes on at the rate at which it has been going on, provincial autonomy, when it comes, will be so only in name and the Provincial Parliaments may be reduced to the position of only bigger municipalities." The swing towards over-centralisation is hardly consistent with the principles of Devolution suggested by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report or with the wishes of the people.

Seva Sadans.

Her Excellency Lady Sykes paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to the Poona Seva Sadan Society at the prize-distribution ceremony of the Society's recently started Health School. Dr. P. V. Shikhare, the Honorary Director of the School, has just published a brief review of all the preventive medical activities of the Society. We cordially commend this review to all interested in social service in general and in medical relief to women in particular. Dr. Shikare, it will be remembered, was sent by the Government of Bombay as a delegate to the Congress on Child Welfare at Geneva in 1925. His review of the various medical activities of the Seva Sadan, should be specially useful to those who wish to start similar activities in their own provinces or districts. It is necessary that every province, if not every district in every province, should have an institution on the lines of the Seva Sadan of Poona or Bombay. Institutions like these besides being directly serviceable to women in a variety of ways act as potent centres radiating the spirit of social service far and wide.

A Backward Province.

The U. P. Government has appointed a Committee to consider how all boys and girls in the province can be made literate within a fixed period, to propose what that period should be and what scheme of girl's education can be immediately worked out. The special recognition of the importance of girl's education is commendable; but, generally, committees for making paper plans have ceased to enthuse the public. The progress of education in the United Provinces is far behind the average for the whole of British India. While the percentages of boys and girls under instruction to population are respectively 7.3 and 1.5 for British India, the corresponding figures for U.P. are only 5.1 and 0.6. If the Government is in earnest, it should immediately extend its educational facilities to the last limit of its financial resources, leaving it to the Committee to devise further measures of development.

Heredity.

"If I give you a hundred pounds, my poy," said Mr. Eistein to his son, "vot would you do with it?" "Count it".

CORPORATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

New "Efficiency-Cum-Economy" Scheme.

The Corporation considered the report of the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee regarding the re-organisation of the Engineering Departments. The Committee "inter alia" stated:

"EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY."

The Committee's present scheme has the merit of ensuring both efficiency and economy without causing undue hardship to the existing staff. It is based on the existing actual minimum requirements of the City and in fact the total strength provided is almost equal to what was in existence in pre-war days. Besides, in the preparation of this scheme due consideration has been given to the proposed amalgamation of the Improvement Trust so that it should not be difficult to absorb such staff as may be necessary to take over after the dissolution of that body in the grades proposed. The scheme prepared by the Committee after much careful thought and consideration and annexed hereto will, when full effect has been given to it, result in an annual average saving of Rs. 1,14,648 (in addition to the annual average saving of Rs. 70,594 effected by the Standing Committee last year) which is inclusive of the reduction that would have been possible by the application to the full extent of the principle of maintaining 7-1|2 per cent. cost on establishment in respect of works.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S SPEECH

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar in moving the adoption of the report said:—

The Commissioner in his present scheme has proposed an establishment consisting of 54 superior and 123 subordinate posts at a monthly average cost of Rs 50,040 as against the existing number of 45 and 159 respectively at an average cost of Rs. 51,026. Mr Mehta has proposed 49 superior and 123 subordinate posts at an average cost of Rs. 44,681. The Committee have fixed the strength of superior posts at 44 and of subordinate staff at 124 at an average cost of Rs. 41,472. These reductions result in an annual average saving of Rs. 1,14,648. As regards grouping Sir M. Vivesvarayaya had proposed to divide the entire engineering department in the City into six separate divisions, each in charge of a deputy City Engineer, and all of them supervised by a Chief Engineer. Mr. Clayton was of opinion, and Mr Dalal agreed with him, that such territorial divisions would create administrative difficulties, and would be conducive neither to efficiency nor to economy. The Commissioner therefore proposed the following grouping:—

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS

(1) Architectural, (construction and repairs); (2) Mechanical Branch; (3) Supervision of private buildings; (4) Land Acquisition; (5) Kurla-Deonar Railway; (6) General and Land Management; (7) Construction and Maintenance of Works, i.e., roads, sewers, etc. The Committee agreeing with Mr. Mehta have accepted the grouping with the modification that land management should be combined with land acquisition.

The Executive Engineer, to be called the City Engineer, will be in charge of all these groups and will be assisted by a Deputy City Engineer. By the operations of our development department the work of the Engineering Department has increased considerably even on the side of maintenance, and with the abolition of the post of Special Engineer, all his duties have now devolved upon the City Engineer. It is absolutely essential in the interests of efficiency to give the City Engineer a Deputy.

CITY ENGINEER'S SALARY.

As regards the salary of the City Engineer the Commissioner had proposed a grade of Rs. 2,350-100-2,750 and Mr. Mehta of Rs. 2,000-100-2,500. The Committee suggest that the basic grade of the post should be retained at Rs. 1,600-200-2,000, but that a personal allowance of Rs. 250-50-500 to be given entirely at the discretion of the Corporation should be attached to the post. The present grade of the post was fixed forty years ago, and although the grades of almost all the posts have been revised from time to time the pay of the Executive Engineer has been kept at the same level.

As regards the Deputy City Engineer, the Commitee recommend that the grade should be fixed at Rs. 1,250-50-1,500 as against Rs. 1,600-100-2,000 proposed by the Commissioner, and Rs. 1,350-100-1,750 proposed by Mr. Mehta. As regards the Assistant Engineers the Committee recommend that there should be three grades, 1st grade Rs. 850-50-1,100, corresponding to the present grade of the Deputy Engineers, Rs. 1,200-50-1,500, 2nd grade, Rs. 400-40-800 as against the present Assistant Engineers 1st grade, viz., 650-50-800, and third grade Rs. 200-25-500 as against the present Sub-Engineers' grade of Rs. 250-25-500. In the Mechanical Branch, there will be special grades lower than the present grades.

It is alleged that the retrenchment axe has been applied only to the subordinate staff, leaving the superior staff practically in tact. It is not so.

AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

As regards Dr. Viegas' alternative scheme, there is very little difference between the grades suggested by him and those suggested by the Committee. The main difference between him and the Committee is with regard to groups and the total number of men. In arranging the groups the House will agree that we must be guided by the expert knowledge and experience of the Executive who have to administer the departments and are in a position to advise us on the actual requirements of the City. Simply because in 1919-1920. we had 30 men in the superior service it does not follow that in 1929-1930, we should have the same number. We cannot ignore the developments that have taken place since 1919. It is true that our Capital Works activities have been restricted, but Dr. Viegas forgets, that the City has expanded considerably as a result of our Loan Works programme during the last ten years, with the result that even in the matter of maintenance the duties and responsibilities of several departments have increased immensely. I may mention that at one of our meetings, we were warned by Mr. N. D. Mehta that we were reducing the strength of the superior staff especially in the Works Branch to a danger point, but it should be said to the credit of the Commissioner and Mr. Roddan that they offered to work the scheme with 44 men in the superior service, if they were given the discretion to adjust the staff as between the various branches according to their requirements by means of inter-departmental transfers. I may call this report an agreed report as both the Commissioner and Mr. Mehta are in agreement with it. The report, it accepted, will yield an average annual saving of Rs. 1,14,648 over and above the annual average saving of Rs. 70,594 effected by the Standing Committee last year.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala supported the adoption of the report. The discussion of the report was then adjourned to Monday next.

Mr. Justice A.G.P. Pullin has been appointed as permanent Judge of the Oudh Chief Court with effect from fifteenth instant. Mr. J.F.W. James and Mr. A.P. Scoop have been appointed to act as additional Judges of the Patna High Court from 4th October till the High Court vacation of 1931. —A.P.

THE INSIDE OF AN AUTOMOBILE.

There is on view at present at the showrooms of the Automobile Co., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay, one of Chrysler's very latest productions in the way of a 6-cylinder automobile.

Ordinarily speaking, with the influx of new moders day by day, this would not call for particular attention. This exhibit, however, is something out of the ordinary insomuch as it is a chassis in which the engine, gear box, back axle and various other parts have been so sectioned as to lay open to the eyes of the visitor how the various parts work.

Further, all the various parts can be seen working and performing their respective functions.

The chassis itself represents the last word in modern automobile construction and is an actual Chrysler 6-cylinder model and is in every way standard with the exception of a certain amount of extra polish and finish. It embodies many new features which should be seen to be properly understood.

We are told the chassis will be on view between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., at the promises of the Automobile Co., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay, until the 27th of this month. Thereafter the chassis will be re-packed in a special travelling case and will proceed on its journey throughout the East and eventually to Australia, Japan and back to the Factory.

A representative of our paper who had been to the show rooms was allowed to see the inner working of the engine. An electric switch was put on and immediately the pistons began to work as if the car was running under its ofn power.

FREE PRESS CHANGES HANDS.

Resignation Of All Directors.

MR. SADANAND SOLE PROPRIETOR.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. S. Sadanand, the Managing Director and the Managing Editor of the Free Press of India, Limited, says:—

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Free Press of India, Limited, held on the 21st September 1929, the Board resolved to transfer the control of the Free Press of India, Limited, to me the present directors tendering their resignations, thereby giving me the fullest freedom of action. In return, I have undertaken to continue to maintain the Free Press of India as an independent national news agency and to carry on the Free Press of India activities with unimpaired efficiency. I shall also meet in full all the liabilities of the Company on behalf of the Company. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Walchand Hirachand have tendered their resignations as Directors while the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna who is a Director is now on foreign tour.

The progress made by the Free Press of India, continues. I take the occasion of acknowledging publicly my extreme indebtedness to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and other Directors who have given me their fullest moral and material support in my labours in behalf of the Free Press.

SARDA ACT AND NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Similar Bill To Be Introduced In Council.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 17.

Local supporters of the Child Marriage (Sarda) Act held a meeting at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Hyderabad, Rai Bishveshvar Nath Waghre High Court Vakil, presiding, to concert measures to move the Nizam's Government to pass similar legislation in the State. Pandit Keshev Rao, retired High Court Judge, and others, addressed the meeting. The Chairman announced amidst applause that he would introduce in the local Legislative Council a Bill on the lines of the Sarda Act.—A.P.

RESPONSIVISTS AND SARDA ACT.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar Interviwed.

POONA, Oct. 17.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, interviewed about the reported differences of opinion between the members of the Responsive Co-operation Party arising out of the Sarda Act said that he did not think it worthwhile even to contradict the report, because he knew that it was a deliberate fabrication on the part of certain "habitual mischief mongers in Bombay." What members of the Responsive Co-operation Party said or did with regard to the Sarda Bill was quite well-known to the public. The Responsive Co-operation Party, as a party, never took up or considered the question of the Sarda Bill, as it had nothing to do with its political principles or policy. Both Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar had together heartily laughed over these reports of differences.—A.P.

SARDA BILL OPPONENTS ACTIVE.

Move To Form New Political Party.

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The opponents of the Sarda Bill under the lead of Dewan Bahadur T. R. Ramachandra Iyer have convened a meeting for 19th instant at Trichinopoly. The subjects for discussion include the formation of a Central Sanathana Dharma Sabha and a new political party for placing their views before the Legislature and contesting seats on its tickets, starting of a daily newspaper and sending of a deputation to England.—A. P.

RESTITUTION OF SEHORE CHHAONI TO BHOPAL STATE.

BHOPAL, Oct. 16.

It is officially stated that in accordance with the Government of India's decision to restitute the area known as Sehore Chhaoni to the Bhopal State formal restitution was made yesterday.—A. P.

PANVEL FORGES AHEAD.

SACRED THREADS GIVEN TO "UNTOUCHABLES."

At the Dashara day, Swami Onkar and Mr. L. J. Oghale, Joint Secretary of Bombay Arya Samaj, gave sacred threads to hundreds of "untouchables" at Panvel. Their leaders Messrs. Baburao Bhatankar and Shivtarkar tried their best to make the function a great success.

PROPOSED MESSAGE-RATE

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Protest.

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to an Agreement form which has been sent to some of your subscribers recently for their their acceptance and signature. These subscribers are old customers of your Company and have never been asked to sign a similar agreement in the past when renewal fee was to be paid. It appears that the agreement contains a Clause to the following effect:—

"The Company having under consideration the adoption of the Message Rate System which will require that all hiring contracts shall be terminated simultaneously, it is expressly agreed that from and after the date on which the Company shall notice by advertisement in the Public Press of the intention of the Company to adopt the Message Rate system as from a date to be specified in the notice the Company may notwithstanding anything to the contrary hereinbefore contained determine this contract by Three Calendar Months' previous written notice, expiring at any time, but on the understanding that in the event of determination the subscriber shall be entitled to a refund of the subscription properly attributable to the unexpired period of the hiring."

APPROVAL ANTICIPATED.

My Committee would like to bring to the notice of your Board that the Message Rate System referred to in the aforementioned Clause has under directions of the Government of India been held in abeyance and, so far as my Committee are aware, no permission has been given by Government to revive that scheme. Under these circumstances my Committee think that it is hardly fair to take signatures of your subscribers to an agreement which implies that subscribers by giving their signatures record in anticipation their approval of the Message Rate System. The Bombay Telephone Company, my Committee are of opinion, are bound to renew telephone connections under the existing terms relating to subscriptions, etc. and they cannot get the approval of their subscribers to the Message Rate System by this method of putting forward before them the alternative of either signing the agreement or having their telephones disconnected. My Committee propose to publish this letter in the Press, so that all the telephone subscribers may be warned against putting their signatures to any such agreement. If any subscribers have already given their signatures under a misunderstanding they must be clearly asked as to whether they approve of the Message Rate System or not.

SURPRISE FOR G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS.

Mr. Purandare Orders Union Office To Be Closed For A Week.

A correspondent writes:—

On the 15th October there was a surprise in store for the G.I.P. Railway Workers awaiting at the Office of the Bombay Branch of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, when certain members went to the Office they found both the doors of the Office locked and sealed and a notice pasted on the doors of the Office in the name of Mr. V. B. Purandare, the General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, declared the Office closed for a week. The reason for closing the Office mysteriously and so abruptly was given to be the need of the presence of the clerk of the Branch Office in the Head Office and the fear that certain people who call themselves members of Railwaymen's Union while they are really members of the Kamgar Union might play mischief in the Office.

PRESIDENT SURPRISED.

When the President of the Union was informed of what had happened he was simply surprised. He visited the Office in the evening and ordered the locks to be broken open. The Secretary of the Bombay Branch Union also came in the evening and informed the President and others present that he had not even informed of by Mr. Purandare in regard to what the later had done. The clerk of the Union in His statement to the President said that Mr. Purandare came to him between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. on the evening of the 14th October and told him that the Secretary of the Bombay Branch had been consulted and that he was closing the Office with the consent of the Branch Secretary and on his own responsibility and that the presence of the clerk was required in the Head Office from the 15th morning.

Mr. F. J. Ginwaila the President of the Bombay Branch has written a letter to Mr. Purandare asking for explanation as to why the Branch Office was so arbitrary and illegally closed. Great excitement prevails amongst the Workers of the G.I.P. Railway Workshops owing to this high handedness of Mr. Purandare and a meeting of the workmen in general is being called to protest against action of Mr. Purandare the General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.

TRIAL FLIGHT OF R.101.

M.P.'s TO MAKE FLIGHT AFTER PARLIAMENT OPENS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Rugby.—The new airship R.101 is to make a trial flight to-morrow of eight or ten hours duration which will take her over some of the big industrial cities and towns. The flight will be westerly direction and the airship may cross Ireland. Among the passengers will Air Minister Lord Thomson, Colonel Richmond, designer of the vessel, and Major Scott its commander have received a large number of congratulatory telegrams many of them coming from eminent aeronautical experts abroad who recognise that experience which will be gained on this ship owing to many novel features introduced will be immense value in designing and constructing still larger vessels.

AIRSHIP R.100.

The other State airship R.100 which has been built at Howdon and is nearly ready for her trial flight will be in charge of Major Scot during the opening stages of her career. The Air Minister intends to invite 100 members of all parties to make flight in R.101 shortly after Parliament meets.—B. O. W.

PRINCES AS BUDDING AVIATORS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Rugby.—Prince George is learning to pilot aeroplanes and with his brother Prince of Wales he practised almost daily at Northolt aerodrome during the past week. Both the Princes yesterday used Gipsy moth machines; the Prince of Wales accompanied by his personal pilot Fielden, flying in his own machine, and Prince George with Squadron Leader Don flying in an aeroplane lent by De Haviland Company.—B. O. W.

FRENCH STEAMER ABLAZE.

HEAVY CARGO IN DANGER.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Rugby.—Damage estimated at one million pounds sterling has been done in a remarkable fire at Liverpool, yesterday when the French steamer "Oklahoma," 4,600 tons, belonging to the Compagnie Generale Translantique, burst into flames. The "Oklahoma" had a cargo of 6,000 tons abroad, mainly consisting of 2,000 tons nitrate, 10,000 bales of cotton, and 3,500 tons of pervian sugar together with cotton, seed-cakes, and antimony.

Violent explosions occurred hurling the burning bales and sugarbags hundreds of yards in all directions, make the work of fire brigades extremely hazardous and causing danger to the adjacent shipping. The crew escaped from the vessel with only on e casuality; but several firemen received minor injuries. The "Oklahoma" lies on the floor of the dock with her back broken but salvage operations are now proceeding.—B. O. W.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON LOYAL WORKERS.

15 PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Fifteen persons including the Secretary of the Budge Budge Oil Workers' Union have been arrested under Section 147, I. P. C., in connection with a disturbance on Tuesday, when loyal workers of the Burmah Oil and Asiatic Petroleum Companies works are alleged to have been attacked on their way by strikers. It is stated more men are resuming.—A.P.

RECRUITMENT TO CLERICAL POSTS.

Parsis To Be Regarded as Advanced Classes.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A recent resolution of the Government of Bombay declares that Parsis should be regarded as belonging to the advanced classes for the purposes of recruitment to clerical posts."

Pachmarhi, Oct. 16, the report that there will be no January session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council is officially contradicted. It is stated that the matter has not been even considered.

SELF-IMMOLATION OF JATIN DAS.

Mahatmaji Explains His Silence

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

I had hoped, that by this time my correspondents had realised, that if I was silent on any question that agitated the country, the silence was maintained in its interest or on similar valid grounds, and that therefore they would not deluge me with inquiries and protests regarding my deliberate silence over the self-immolation of Jatindranath Das and the question of hunger-strikers generally. At Gorakhpur in one of the addresses received by me the question was directly put to me, and I was in courtesy bound to answer it. My answer was that the silence was observed entirely in the national inetrest. I had felt that an expression of my opinion was likely to do more harm than good to the cause for which brave Jatindra fasted unto death. There are occasions when silence is wisdom. This I hold to be such an occasion. I may inform the reader, that there are very many important questions affecting the nation on which, though I hold strong and decided views, I maintain absolute silence, for I believe that it often becomes the duty of every public man to be silent even at the risk of incurring unpopularity and even a much worse penalty, as it undoubtedly becomes his duty to speak out his mind when the occasion requires it, though it may be at the cost of his life. So far as the philosophy of hunger-strikes is concerned, I have given the fullest expression to my general views in these pages more often than once. It is therefore unnecessary for me to expound them any further. I regret that I can give my numerous correspondents no further satisfaction. I may however give them this assurance that my silence has no connection whatsoever with Jatin's crime or innocence. For I told that even a criminal is entitled to decent treatment and decent food. I also hold that an under-trial prisoner must be presumed at least by the public to be innocent, and for that matter what I have heard about Jatindranath Das is all in praise of him, and I have been assured that he was no more capable of doing or contemplating violence than I should be myself.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Government's Defeat.

MYSORE, Oct. 16.

The Mysore Representative Assembly to-day adopted by 100 votes against 68 Mr. Nilgire Sanjeeviah's Bill raising an important distinction from the practice obtaining in British India inspite of the opposition of the Government. The Government spokesman pointed out that the Bill was a reflection on all Government servants. He added that the Bill was unnecessary.

The Bill makes pension of Government servants, above Rs. 20 attachable for civil liability.

The Assembly next accepted a Government Bill making the palace officers come within the definition of public servants for the purposes of punishment for taking bribes or doing misdeeds under sections 167 to 171, Penal Code.

Mr. Linga Gowda moved an adjournment motion to discuss the defective and faulty voters list for District Board election.

The Second Member promised to prepare a fresh list and rectify faults and omissions.—A.P.

HAND-SPINNING IN MYSORE

Awaiting Report Of Special Officer.

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

In the Madras Council to-day replying to Mr. Satyamurthi, on the question of hand-spinning as a cottage industry, the Development Minister said that the subject had been examined by the Special Officer engaged on the survey of cottage industries. His report was being examined by a Committee whose recommendations were awaited.—A.P.

AFGHAN CROWN FOR GENERAL NADIR KHAN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

escaped from the Arq fort on the 13th by making a hole in the wall His whereabouts are not known. The royal palaces and the Arq fort have been occupied by Shah Wali Khan. Nadir Khan has not yet reached Kabul. He is staying at Zarghunshahr.—A.P.

AMANULLAH WISHES FOR INDEPENDENCE AND PROGRESS OF AFGHANISTAN.

NADIR KHAN "SETTLING DIFFERENCES."

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Following the victory of Nadir Khan, the Khyber Union telegraphed to ex-King Amanullah respectfully congratulating him on the victory. The Union also telegraphed congratulating General Nadir Khan.

Amanullah replied: "Thanks for your telegram. Anyhow my wish is indepence and progress of Afghans."

The Union states that Nadir Khan had recently sent it a firman declaring that he "is settling the differences between Amanullah and his subjects."—Reuter.

AFGHAN DETENUS LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA.

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

Seven Afghan Sardars left today for Calcutta by s.s. "Aronda."—A.P.

Madras.—In connection with the ensuing election of the President for the Madras Corporation it is understood the Justice Party will solidly vote for Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE POLICY.

Amendment To Bombay Code.

GOVERNOR GENERAL GIVES ASSENT.

The following Act amending the Bombay Land Revenue Code has received the sanction of the Governor-General and is published in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 1929.

2. For section 216 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the following section shall be substituted:—

"216. (1) The provisions of Chapters VIII to X shall be applicable to

(a) all unalienated lands situated within the limits of an alienated village;

(b) unalienated shares of villages of which a definite share defined by metes and bounds is alienated;

(c) alienated villages the holders of which are entitled to a certain amount of the revenue, but of which the excess above such amount belongs to Government.

(2) Save as is otherwise provided in section 111 and in this section, no provision of the said Chapters shall be applied to any other alienated village except for the purposes of fixing its boundaries and of determining any disputes relating thereto, unless the extension of the provision is authorised by the Commissioner acting on the written application of the sole holder, or, if there be more than one holder, of the holder or holders representing in the aggregate not less than one-half of the total interests in the village in respect of its alienated revenue. If any share of the village is unalienated the prescribed proportion of one-half shall be reckoned as if the village were wholly alienated, Government being considered as the holder in respect of the unalienated share

(3) In any case in which action under sub-section (2) is taken lawfully by the Commissioner on the application of some only of the holders of the village any covenant or agreement relative to the extension of the said Chapters or incidental thereto, entered into by such holders shall also be binding on the remaining holders of the village in respect of their shares in the revenue of the village as if such covenant or agreement had been entered into by them.

(4) All survey settlements heretofore introduced in alienated villages shall be valid as if they had been introduced in accordance with the provisions of this section."

LAHORE TRIAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

who also represents M. M. prayed to the Court that M. M. should be transferred from Police Custody to the Judicial Lock-up.

The prosecution, opposing the prayer, said that as the identification of the accused was not over, it would be helpful if the accused M. M. remained in Police Custody. The Magistrate however sent M. M. to the Judicial Lock-up.

The Court then rose for the day.

The sixteen "conspiracy" case accused before entering the motor lorry taking them to the Judicial Lock-up individually embraced M. M.—A.P.

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The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly fluke away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

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GOOD NEWS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF BOMBAY
AND ITS
NEIGHBOURHOOD.

I have been charged to announce the coming of S. H. Hussain Esquire of KHARAR, Dist. Ambala, WELL-KNOWN SPECIALIST, and FOUNDER and PROPRIETOR of Jari Booti Mardai Set Pharmaceutical Works and WINNER of GOLD MEDAL for his marvellous discovery.

He would stay in Bombay for three months only and can be consulted at his BRANCH located in M. P. Baria Building, 1st Floor, Room No. 4, Pydhony, between the hour of 9-30 to 12 a.m. and 3-30 to 7 p.m.

Private interviews can be arranged through correspondence.

He is bringing with him such medicines which are only made up of herbs collected from the hills and jungles and are free from all METAL ALLOYS and KUSHTAS. These medicines like his JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET are all marvellously effective and are GUARANTEED when delivered.

S. A. ALLI, Manager,

S. H. Hussain's, J. B. M. Set Branch, M. P. Baria Building, 1st. Floor, Room No. 4.
Pydhony, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Further Decline of 3 to 9 Points at New York

HEAVY RECEIPTS AND GENERAL SELLING

Bombay, Oct. 17.

As a result of heavy receipts there was general selling on the New York Cotton Exchange which resulted in a further decline in values. The weekly weather report was considered satisfactory which stated that in Eastern Okalahoma picking had been suspended owing to heavy rains, while in Western Arkansas some damage to the crop had been reported. In the Mississippi Valley the weather towards the East had been nearly ideal for outdoor picking and the ginning of the cotton had advanced rapidly. There was general selling owing to favourable crop reports. If the weather continues favourable and in case if the killing frost is delayed beyond average, date, the next Bureau report is likely to increase the last report of 14,915,000 Bales. In a declining market as a rule the buying power is always diminished and although general sentiment is inclined towards higher prices, it is doubtful whether the increasing hedge selling will fail to cause further decline in values.

The market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points and soon reached the highest level of the day when January option was sold at 18.35c. The improvement was maintained during the first hour owing to steadier Liverpool advices. Thereafter the market was advisally effected by general selling and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 18.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points, Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points to 17.89c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 1 to 2 points on good spot demand with sales of 10,000 Bales. This fact was largely advertised but the market could not make any further progress and closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot. Cotton prices advanced 1 point to 10.08d. Lancashire Spinners are inclined to believe 10d. level a safe one but we doubt whether they will be able to go in stocks.

Egyptian Cotton futures were subject to short covering which resulted in a recovery of 17 to 19 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 15.65d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. With January 9.64 and March 9.70.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report dated 17th inst. state as under:—

We are now approaching the killing frost period and the prediction of same in the Northern edges of the Belt might temporarily curtail hedge selling Although World's Spinners' Takings are behind last year's figure, American Mills Consumption is larger and comparatively, present mill stocks are not heavy. Despite the recent decline in cotton, prices for yarn and piece-goods have been maintained, resulting an improvement in Spinner's margin. Admitting the present unsettled trade conditions, it seems to us, unless prices materially advance, on an average price of 18.00 cents, the world can consume American Cotton around of 147-140 las bales. Therefore, should the crop eventually prove to be around 15,500,000 Bales. 18.00 cents will be considered a reasonable but not low price.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York December Highest 18.27 plus .08, lowest 18.11 —08; January Highest 18.35 (10-03 a.m.), lowest 18.22 (2-58 p.m.).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends: Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"No rains cool nights."

"Now York cables less hedge selling big spot demand."

Reuter:—

"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on heavy receipts and general selling."

Hentz:—"Cotton Government weather report considered favourable except picking retarded by rains Western Belt Trade buying absorbing heavy hedge pressure may be easier for the moment but we have a favourable opinion in the long run."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 16th October 1929.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—

"Sales actual cotton generally improving, becoming doubtful whether last Bureau estimate justified."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Messrs. Grunning & Co.:—

"Market has a steadier undertone. Demand increasing. To-day's sales of actual cotton are estimated at 10,000 Bales. We recommend our friends to send buying orders."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 16.

December	18.12	—.07
January	18.23	—.03
March	18.50	—.06
May	18.78	—.09
July	18.83	—.05
Middling Spot	18.25	—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 16.

October	17.84	—.03
December	18.03	—.06
Middling Spot	17.89	—.09

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 16.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	Unquoted.
January	18.31
March	18.61

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

October	18.11
January	18.33
March	18.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	78,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

	Opening.	Closing.
October	9.74	9.74 plus .01
November		9.70 plus .01
December		9.74 plus .01
January	9.78	9.77 plus .01
February		9.78 plus .01
March	9.86	9.85 plus .01
April		9.86 plus .01
May	9.93	9.93 plus .01
June		9.93 plus .01
July	9.94	9.93 plus .01
August		9.90 plus .01
September		9.86 plus .01
October		9.83 plus .01
Middling Spot		10.08 plus .01

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Nov. 23.30 — 90.
Feb. 20.40 — 45.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.05 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	6.30 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	6.55 plus .05
Bengal, Good	5.80 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.05 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	6.30 plus .05
Oomra, Good	6.95 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.25 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	7.55 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.15 plus .05
Broach, Fine	8.40 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	8.65 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

October	14.69 plus .17
November	14.72 plus .17
January	14.82 plus .19
March	15.05 plus .20
May	15.32 plus .12
July	15.48 plus .23
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	15.65 plus .15

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-15-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77-6.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-3.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-2.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-14.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/7.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 76.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.

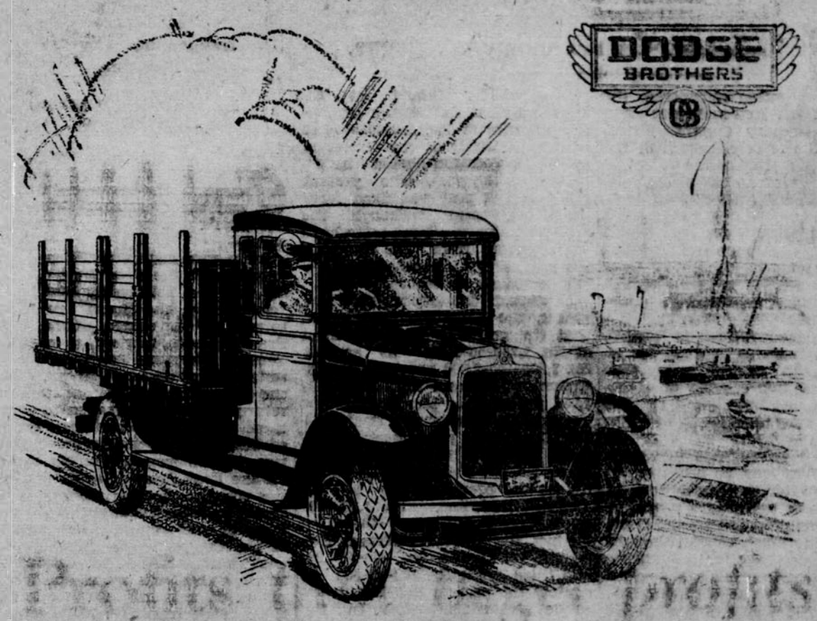
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—6th November Settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14-6. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-0.

Tone of market:—Dull.



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Whether an operator's traffic is in goods or people there is a Dodge Truck or Bus that exactly fits his needs. You may be sure of its power, speed, safety, economy and dependability—and these are the qualities that have won world-wide recognition for Dodge Brothers Trucks and Buses.

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Branches at:—Lahore, Karachi, Nagpur, Ambala, Duzdab and Meshed (East Persia)

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 13|16.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1|5 27|32 Oct.
D D 1|5 7|8.
T T 1|5 7|8 Nov.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1|5 29|32 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mail.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 123-1|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152 3/4.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 7/8 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 15/16 17th inst.
Japan/London Closed 16th inst.
London/Paris 123. 85 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.175 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 15th inst. £4-4-10 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/16 15th inst. 23 1/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 15th inst. 23 3/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 3/8 16th inst. 50 1/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mo s6 3/16 per cent. 6 3/16 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 5/16 per cent. 15th inst. 6 5/16 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1|2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c nominal; 3 Mos. 4 p.c.; 6 Mos. 5 p.c. 12 Mos. 5 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

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Strengthen Your Kidneys!

Make life a pleasure again! Pain in the small of the back; that irregularity of the urine; that tired, nervous, old and worn out feeling; those headaches and dizzy sensations; all may be due to kidney weakness, which can be overcome.

Get fit and well by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This time-proved kidney medicine gives the overworked kidneys just the help they need, assisting them to fully and thoroughly purify the blood.

In this way Doan's Pills relieve, and can also prevent, distressing kidney symptoms such as rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, stone in the kidneys, and inflammation of the bladder. Start to take Doan's Pills now, and mark how quickly you return to robust health.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.435, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

STOCKS & SHARES

GOOD DEMAND FOR TEXTILE SHARES.

Impressive Buying In Cements.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

The Stock Exchange re-opened to-day at about unchanged prices and ruled quiet for some time anticipating outside selling. Later on there was general demand for Textile shares which after overcoming early declined recorded some rise. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs 780 and after an initial rise of one point prices declined to Rs. 777 which level proved to be the lowest. At this level there was good demand and prices steadily advanced to Rs. 789 and closed at Rs. 788. Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 555 and after improving to Rs. 556 declined to Rs. 550 at this level there was considerable speculative buying which carried prices to the top of Rs. 562 where the session ended. Pearl Shares also participated in the rise and after opening at Rs. 322 closed firm at Rs. 335. Bombay Burmah shares ruled firm. There was impressive demand for Cement Shares which show good undertone. Tata Iron and Steel shares also improved. Defds opened at Rs. 290 and soon advanced to Rs. 295. A sharp relapse of Rs. 7 was recorded but prices again recovered and closed at Rs. 295. Tata Hydros were in good demand. Prices opened at Rs. 1263 and after declining to Rs. 1,262 advanced to Rs. 1,272 and closed at Rs. 1,270.

Comparative earnings of Hydro Electric Companies during the past three months are as under:—

1929	Hydro	Andhra	Power
July	3,20,254	4,15,443	4,14,391
Aug.	3,42,657	4,29,066	4,20,409
Sept.	3,64,334	4,49,915	4,41,877

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 780, 81, 77, 90, 88.
Century 325, 29, 30-10.
Colaba 137.
Crescent 90.
Fazul 555, 50, 60, 61 62.
Indore 372.
N Madhowji 27.
Nagpur 483, 81.
New Great 176.
Pearl 328, 27, 36, 35-10.
N. Simplex 49.
Swadeshi 413, 18.
Burma 767, 66, 72.
Hydro 1263, 62, 72, 70.
Tram 145, 15, 46-14.
Deff. 290, 88; 95.
Ord. 72-14 73, 74.
Bundi 18-8, 10.
Indian 283, 85, 90, 88, 90.
Katni Ord 211.
Alcock 345, 42, 45, 47.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 77/8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 788-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 330-10.
Central India 481-4.
Colaba Land 100, 137-8.
Crescent 100, 87-3.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475. —
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 146-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280, 562-8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil 180.
Gokak 100 1/3.12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 123-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1.200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221 372-8
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 170.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 156-4
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 176-4 176-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 335-10.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63-8.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex Mill 48-12.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 418-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500. 2480.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 945.

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 98-8
Baroda 5500 0-8 xd. 77-8
Central 200 xd., 18.
Imperial 506, 40f. 1,382-8
Eastern £5 xd. 87.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3-4.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-10.
Central India Mining 5-12
Gwalior Cement 88, 98.
Indian Cement 290.
Punjab Cement 100, 12-4.
Shahabad Cement 10y, xd. 151-4.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 17-12.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord 211-4.
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd 116.
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 3/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 123/12.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 756-4.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1265
Tata Power 800, nil, 645
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 150.
Poona Electricity 100 7y. 140.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1235 80 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y 550.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410.
Volkart UP. 50-0-30y 500

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-12.
New India Assurance 6y 22.
Oriental Government Securit Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 347-8.
Atock Oil 1, nil; 37.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 215 14.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 35.
Burma (1) Corporation 772-8.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord. 365- Def. 365
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 12-4.
Tata Construction xd. 42/8.
Tata Iron Ord. 74.
Tata Iron Defd 294.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140-8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 82-8.
Andhra Pref. 1,020
Tata Power Pref. 1095.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

3 months Discounts 6 3/16 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 3 3/4 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Thre months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

Quality Cigarettes—Quality Gifts

THEY'RE GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

Like the fine new "VICEROY GOLD" CIGARETTE CASES, "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are golden in Quality! "Passing Show" Cigarettes are made in London's most modern and hygienic tobacco factory from pure unadulterated Virginia tobacco and are Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time. There's no conjuring with "Passing Show" Quality!

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

This fine "VICEROY GOLD" CIGARETTE CASE FREE for 60 COUPONS

From 50's Tins or 300 coupons from 10's packets of "PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes

A Cigarette case worthy of holding "Passing Show" Cigarettes and worthy of the good judgment and taste of "PASSING SHOW" smokers. This case looks like real gold and wears like gold. It is guaranteed to be made in Britain in "VICEROY GOLD" throughout, and to be free from plating or artificial colouring of any kind whatever.

SEND OR BRING YOUR COUPONS FOR THESE "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS TO:—

"VICEROY GOLD"

11, Dalhousie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

All "PASSING SHOW" coupons will be available for this offer

P.S. 15

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

Wintersmith's
AGUECIDE
FOR
MALARIA and AGUE

Also for Anaemia and Intermittent, Jungle and Bilious Fevers of Malarial Origin.

Manufacturers:
WINTERSMITH CHEMICAL CO., INC., Louisville, U. S. AMERICA.

Agents
INTERNATIONAL TRADING Co., Lohar Chawl - - BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File and Nitro Acid. Price Rs. 10/- per carat Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS

DIARY for 1930

Please Apply with 4 Annas Postage Stamps for our most handsome Diary for 1930, full of useful information.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Pharmaceutical Laboratories
GOLDANANA OIL
Nagpur No. 2 BOMBAY.

FORETELLING MACHINE
PLANCHETTE.

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart. In the centre is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full Spiritual and Mesmeric powers. Two persons lay their hands upon it, one of them asks a question and the wheels move and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Businessmen, students, litigants, seekers of fortune and lovers have found in Planchette a Secret of Success.

Price Rs. 3. Postage Extra.
SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT.
ALIGARH, U. P.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Being influenced by easier American advices, the local market opened at Rs. 335 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 334-10 on selling by disappointed bulls. However, the general feeling being inclined to look for a natural reaction prices improved to Rs. 335-6 on scattered buying and covering. Liverpool opened at a decline of 6 points, but recovered 2 points from the opening level. Rates in the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M.	....	335	4 0
Oomras D.J.	....	292	8 9
Bengal D.J.	....	233	8 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

100	Aboobakar & Co.	Sareri	216
100	Ralli Bros.	Dharwa	268
200	Aboobakar & Co.	Amraoti	267
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Bagal-kot	295
100	Toyomankwa	Khirakiya	255
100	Do.	Satona	240
100	Do.	Aurangabad	242
100	Currimbhai	Tirupur	377
200	Japan T. & Co.	Arvi	260 262

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Bengal D.J.	233
Broach A.M.	335
Oomra D.J.	292

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Wheat	7,743	cwts.
Linseed	6,055	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	86	,,
Gingellyseeds	26	,,
Poppyseeds	15	,,
Groundnuts	16,959	,,
Castorseeds	411	,,
Rice	1,390	,,
Myrabollams	990	,,
Cottonseeds	4,233	,,
Gram	233	,,
Joowar	270	,,
Maize	38	,,
Bajree	700	,,
Coal	2,136	tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

F.P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 16-10-29	3022000	2855000
Receipts Yesterday 16-10-29	78000	93000
Exports to date 16-10-29	1320000	1678000
Stock at Ports 11-10-29	1597000	1518000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-10-29	882000	710000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-29	670000	531000
Visible Supply 11-10-29	3596000	3449000
Quantity in Sight 11-10-29	4384000	3835000

OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 17.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 540/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123/- per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Oct. close at 9s. 3 1/8d. — 1d.
Dec. close at 9s. 7 1/8d. — 1d.
Mar. close at 10s. 1 3/8d. — 7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.30-3/4 — 4-1/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.38-1/2 — 4.
May per bushel dol. 1.41-3/4 — 4-1/8.

PLEASING PEARL.

A UNIQUE PREPARATION

WHICH WHEN kept in mouth PRODUCES IMMENSE RETENTIVE POWER.

WHEN boiled in milk for 5 minutes and the milk drunk daily; feeds nerves; builds up strength; enriches the blood; overcomes debility and depression; creates new vitality and sustains virility. It produces a tonic effect and gives new energy in all cases of weakness and depression. A necessity to a husband and wife and a real charm in rain and cold. Once purchased it lasts for life.

Canvassers needed everywhere. Sold 2 Sizes at Rs. 8 (in full strength) and Rs. 4/- only.

PLEASING PAST would add to pleasures and is a first class timely help for Retention. Price Per Tin Rs. 3/8 only.

THE PEARL PHARMACY.
LYALLPUR, PUNJAB.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 18 1929

FIGHTING SHY OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Hartog Committee Presents Report.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR MUSLIMS.

Priority To Girls' Education.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Hartog Committee, appointed by Sir John Simon with the permission of the Secretary of State for India as an auxiliary to the Simon Commission, has submitted its report. The Committee was constituted as follows:—

Sir Philip Hartog, Kt., C.I.E., (Member of the Public Services Commission), Chairman;

Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge, Bart., K.C.B. (formerly Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education, England);

Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmed, Kt., (Vice-Chancellor of Patna University);

Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.I.E., (Director of Public Instruction, Punjab);

Raja Narendranath, M.L.C., Punjab, and

Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi (Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council).

The Committee was

"to make subordinate enquiries into the growth of education in British India and to report the result to the (Simon) Commission".

The Terms of Reference were further clearly specified by the Commission who required from the Committee,

"not a general survey of the whole field of Education in all its branches and aspects throughout British India, but a review within moderate compass, limited by the general scope and purpose of the broad enquiry with which the Commission is charged. The Commission, therefore, regard themselves as primarily concerned with education and its organisation in British India in relation to political and constitutional conditions and potentialities of progress'.

The total cost of this Auxiliary Committee is estimated to be Rs. 2,02,000 in round figures. The report has been duly submitted to His Majesty the King by the Simon Commission.

We publish below a comprehensive summary of the report:—

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The responsibility for mass education through which lies the formation of an educated electorate rests primarily with the State and the provision of educational facilities for the classes of the community and for all areas should not be left entirely to the mercy of local authorities: this is the considered opinion of Sir Philip Hartog and the members of the Committee appointed by the Simon Commission to review the growth of education in British India. The report is an unanimous document except for a sharp minute of dissent by Raja Narendranath who objects to the proposal of the Committee for reservation of seats in schools for Mahomedans and others if necessary and to the recommendation for the introduction of religious education in public schools for the classes desiring them.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that the largely increased enrolment in Primary schools indicates that the old time apathy of masses is breaking down and that there has been social and political awakening of the women of India and an expressed demand on their behalf for education and social reform. There has been rapid progress in the numbers of Mahomedans receiving instruction. Efforts have been made to improve the condition of the depressed classes who are now beginning to assert their right to education. On all sides there has been a desire on the part of the leaders of public opinion to grapple with the difficult problem of education and large additional expenditure has been proposed by the Education Ministers and willingly voted by the Legislative Councils. But throughout the whole educational system there is waste and ineffectiveness, particularly so in primary system which should be resigned to produce literacy and capacity to exercise intelligent vote.

CAUSES OF WASTE.

The problem of effective school provision is complicated, says the report, by barriers of caste and by religious, communal and linguistic difficulties. Principal among other causes of waste and stagnation are mentioned the single teacher schools which are totally condemned and the ephemeral character of the private venture schools. As an immediate panacea for all defects, several witnesses had suggested introduction of compulsion of Primary Education but the Committee, while regarding this as essential to the ultimate success of any scheme of mass education, fear that any immediate and widespread application of compulsion would present serious and in some places almost insuperable financial difficulties and hold that a sound system of national vernacular education can only be developed upon lines which permit of the consolidation of one position before another position is attacked.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The whole system of secondary education, says the report, is still dominated by the ideal that every boy who enters a secondary school should prepare himself for the University. The theory that University exists mainly, if not solely, to pass students through examinations still finds too large acceptance and the Committee desires that universities should regard that one of their primary functions is to train broad-minded, tolerant and self-reliant citizens. Spread of literacy amongst men only will do little and national and social reasons all point to the necessity of adopting wherever possible the same policy for boys and girls. Education is not the privilege of one sex and the time has come to redress the balance. The Committee, therefore, pines that in the interest of the advance of Indian education as a whole priority should now be given to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion.

RESERVATION FOR MUSLIMS.

The Committee devotes a good portion of the report to the discussion of the position of the education of Mahomedans and depressed classes. As for the former community, the report alludes to absence of provision for religious instruction as a result of which Mahomedans prefer separate communal schools involving unnecessary expenditure and often to educational backwardness. The Committee opines that in order to enable the Mahomedan community to take a full share in the life and in the advance of the nation, they should be given a suitable number of reserved seats in public schools and special arrangements should be made for their religious instruction therein wherever required. This, the Committee believes, is not inconsistent with sound democratic or educational principles.

RAJA NARENDRANATH'S DISSENT.

Raja Narendranath, dissenting, points out that reservations once created tend to become permanent and can be removed only by the intervention of a third party stronger than all. The Nehru Report has generally condemned communal representation in all its phases as illegal and unconstitutional. If the special arrangements suggested for Mahomedans are extended, as they must be extended to other communities, then much confusion will be introduced.

As for the depressed classes the Committee strongly supports the idea of free admission of their pupils into ordinary schools and says, this must be enforced immediately and rigorously together with the provision for suitably qualified and trained teachers from these classes.

Regarding the education of Europeans the Committee does not support the proposal that it should be a central non-voted subject as it would prejudicially affect the interests of the community. While supporting the continuance of the present position, the Committee recommends in the interests of the great majority of the poorer pupils who have to fit themselves for open competition that smaller and less efficient schools be either amalgamated or closed, or larger number of non-European pupils be given admission.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Committee regards the divorce of the Government of India from education as unfortunate and suggests its being assisted by an organisation called the Central Bureau of Educational Information for the whole of India, which will help also to coordinate educational experience of different provinces. The Government of India cannot be entirely relieved of all responsibility for universal primary education and so constitutional means should be devised whereby the Imperial Government can come to aid the Provincial Governments in this matter as is the case in England. Total recurring cost of bringing boys and girls of the school-going age under instruction is estimated by the Committee at about twenty lakhs per annum.

Sir Selby Bigge does not advocate very rapid and extensive expansion of "female" education and prefers intensive development as a means of real and effective advance.

All are, however, agreed that mass education is a national service and the State cannot divest itself of its responsibility more especially in a Parliamentary system of Government.—A.P.

"TREATED WORSE THAN BEFORE."

—:o:—

Kakori Prisoner's Plight.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT.

Allahabad, Oct. 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a statement to the Press regarding the treatment accorded to Kakori prisoners in Bareilly and Agra jails. The Pandit says he has enquired into the matter and it appears that instead of improvement in their lot as a result of the assurances given in the Legislative Assembly they are actually being treated worse than before. It is difficult to know the exact facts, as interviews are not easy and Jail Officials observe discreet silence. The Pandit says in all probability hunger strike is continuing.—A. P.

MANDALAY MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

—:o:—

Chief Executive Officer Suspended.

MANDALAY, Oct. 16.

As soon as Mr. Williamson, I.C.S. took charge of Mandalay Municipality, Mr. Johannes, Chief Executive Officer, was placed under suspension and it is understood some more officers will be suspended soon.—A.P.

YUGOSLAVIA INFLAMED.

—:o:—

Sequel To Student's Death Sentence.

POLICE BREAK UP MASS MEETINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Belgrade.—The death sentence passed by the Pola Special Italian Tribunal on a Serbian student for firing on voters during the last general election in the village of Pisino, has inflamed the sentiment of Yugoslavia. Mass meetings at Zagreb were broken up by police. Students are preparing for a worldwide campaign in the press universities. The Tribunal has sentenced four others (aged seventeen) to thirty years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

ARAB ONE-DAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

Passes Off Quietly.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Jerusalem.—The Arab oneday strike has passed off quietly. —Reuter.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BABY AND HEALTH WEEK

—:o:—

The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Exhibition will be held on 1st of November 1929, under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It will be opened by Her Excellency Lady Sykes and an inaugural address will be given by His Excellency Sir Frederic Sykes, the Governor, on that occasion.

BRITISH SHIP-BUILDING RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Lloyds' Register returns for the quarter ended September 30 show that at that date British shipyards were building rather more tonnage than all the foreign yards together. The British proportion of the world's output was 51.4 per cent., her output of tonnage being over 1,448,000. This represent a very slight drop on the June quarter figures, but exceeds that of twelve months ago by 350,000 tons. The foreign construction over the same period shows a drop of 15,000 tons. Germany with an output of 235,000 tons on the stock of completing has next to Britain the largest output, for the quarter under review, and Holland's figure is 220,000 tons.—B. O. W.

DEPRESSION DEVELOPS INTO A STORM.

—:o:—

Heavy Rain In Gopalpur.

POONA, Oct. 17.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the central Bay developed into a depression by the evening and has probably intensified into a storm. It is centred this morning near latitude seventeen degrees north longitude eighty-five degrees east. It has caused locally heavy rain along north Madras and Orissa coasts.

Rainfall has been nearly general in South Bengal and local in east Central Provinces and South Hyderabad, while a few thundershowers have occurred in Burma and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Bassein threequarters; Kyaukpyu, a half, Victoria Point and Mandalay a quarter; Chandbali three; Balasore two; Sandheads and Saugor island one and a half; Calcutta one; Burdwan three quarters; Chittangong a half; Cuttack a quarter; Jagdalpur one and a half; Sonamarg a half; Sialkot a quarter; Gopalpur eight; Calingaptam five; Vizagapatam one; Cocanada three quarters and Karwar a half.

Forecast:— Ranifall is likely to extend in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Central Provinces and East Central India.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rainfall is likely to continue along North Madras Coast and in Orissaa during the next 36 hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its origin about one thousand and eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismogarphs at two hours three minutes on Thursday, October 17. —A. P.

WAR AGAINST PURDAH.

—:o:—

Marwari Youths' Mission.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE FROM WOMEN.

DHAMANGAON, Oct. 17.

An Anti-Purdha Deputation under the auspices of the Rajasthan Nawajiwan Mandal had a grand reception at Ujjan, where a well-attended public meeting was held to hear the deputationists. Ladies also attended the meeting in large numbers. Several persons among the audience promised to observe the 13th of November as an Anti-Purdah Day.

AT BHUSAWAL.

The Deputation then proceeded to Bhusawal where two separate meetings, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen were held at both of which great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Deputation has now reached Dhamangaon where the All-India Maheswari Conference and another Conference of the Rajasthan Nawajiwan Mandal under the Presidentship of Sjt. Nandikishoreji B. Saharanpur, are in Session.

The Maheshwari, Oswal and Agarwal youths are all taking great interest in the Anti-Purdah Movement, and the Deputation is having great success everywhere. Free Press.

THE JODHPUR INTERNEES.

—:o:—

Trial Ordered At Last.

JAIPUR CITY, Oct 17.

(Frm A Correspondent.)

It is now reliably understood on the authority of official confirmation that the Maharaja of Jodhpur having disagreed with the proposal of the State Council to keep Messrs. Jainarayan Vyas and Anandraj Surana for an indiscreminate internment it has been decided to institute cases against them under section 120 of the Marwar Penal Code for having promoted discontent among His Highness' subjects and that a special bench composed of Messrs. Madhosingh and Motilal Agraval, Sessions Judges, has been appointed for the trial. The hearing will commence at the Nagore, the historic capital of Amersingh Rathor. It is also believed that the Maharaja has sanctioned Rs. 2 each for food expences of the accused and proper arrangements have been made to lodge them in the fort The Working Committee of the Rajputana States Peoples' Conference has deputed Messrs. Raghunathsahai and Chiranjilal Agrawal to conduct the defence, while the prosecution will be lead by Mr. M. R. Kothawala, on whose report the arrests were made, in conjunction with Mr. T. Chainsingh, the Judicial Member of Council.

One more arrest of one Bhanwarlal, a newspaper agent, is reported to have been made by the State police. The reasons are not yet known and it is alleged that he too is a member of the Hitkarni Sabha.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS.

—:o:—

RT. MON. SASTRI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Madras, Oct. 16.

The Reception Committee of the Fifth Annual Conference of the All-India Federation of teachers has decided to hold a Conference on 27th, 28th and 29th December and has elected Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri as the President of the Conferece.—A. P.

PREMIER BRUCE DEFEATED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Rugby.—The counting of vote in the Federal election in Australia is not yet complete but the majority of Labour over all the other parties has been increased by the latest returns. It was announced to-day that Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Bruce, whose seat was regarded doubtful, has been defeated.—B. O. W.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

PETITION ON "WOUNDED DIGNITY."

Sir Sankaran's Behaviour Has Become Intolerable,

IN LEAGUE WITH BOYCOTTERS!!

LONDON, Oct. 16.

That the campaign which certain members of the Central Committee carried against Sir Sankaran Nair was largely influenced by the distrust that Sir Sankaram was more in sympathy with the demand for a Round Table Conference than with those who believed that the Simon Conference would bring a solution of the Indian problem is confirmed. The following are said to be extracts from the letter which the dissentient members of the Central Committee addressed to Lord Irwin under date the 10th September:—

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIR SANKARAN.

"But his (Sir Sankaran's) behaviour has become intolerable and we have reasons to think that he is playing into the hands of boy-cotters of the Commission whose deliberate design is to wreck the Commission and the Committee and bring into contempt its members. We do not wish to waste your time by recounting to you the incidents from Simla to Poona and from Poona to Delhi, his close touch with the boycotters of Bombay, his attempts to get their obscure nominees (carefully coached to sing their songs and create a scene) examined by the Joint Free Conference, his strong opposition to every proposal calculated to enhance the position and prestige of the Committee, e.g., the extension of the life of the Assembly during the Committee's visit to England, his cynical declaration to the press representative in India that there would be as many reports as there are members. But we cannot refrain from briefly stating some of the incidents since the Committee commenced its labours and deliberations in England.

INSINUATIONS AGAINST SIMON.

On or about the 25th June the Chairman gave an interview to the representative of the Free Press which has been throughout hostile to the Simon Commission and whose chief representative Sir John Simon had to exclude from the public sittings of the Joint Free Conference in India. This interview containing as it did insinuations against the impartiality and farness of Sir John Simon the way in which he selected and examined witnesses and conducted the proceedings struck at the very root of the Commission and the Committees and the so-called disclosures of Sir Sankaran Nair were hailed with delight by the Press hostile to the Commission.

THWARTED ATTEMPTS.

After this press interview was brought to our notice by Sir John Simon himself, the members indignantly wished to dissociate themselves from the statement to the Press. All attempts to to do so were thwarted by the Cairman's autocratic ways who shelved and burked the question though the draft resolution by Sir Arthur Froom was placed before the Committee more than once.

In his proposals for reforms in the Central Government he questioned the representative character of the Indian Central Committee."

These excerpts speak for themselves.—Free Press.

STATE-CAPITALIST PACT AGAINST WORKERS.

Employers Gain Virtual Victory At Geneva.

GENEVA, Oct. 16.

The compromise which has been reached between the leaders of Government groups and employers' group is a virtual victory for the stand taken by the employers. The employers have agreed to return to the Conference and to participate in its proceedings, but not before the Conference passes a resolution recognising substantially the grievances of the employers by making a request to the Governing Body to take steps to ensure the appointment of non-Government delegates and advisers in the manner which would ensure the selection of delegates with the largest reprsentative character coupled with special qualification to deal with the questions that are likely to engage the attention of the Maritime Conferences. In view of these developments the Credentials Committee which was to have met tomorrow will not now meet till next week. This would enable the Credentials Committee to have before them a resolution of the Conference endorsing the stand taken by the Employers. Although the test proposed by the employers may not be applied to the delegates of the workers, etc., chosen for this Conference, it is clear that a pronouncement would be made laying down the test to be adopted in deciding the personnel of the delegation to the subsequent Maritime Conferences. The employers feel that they have won a great moral victory. Meanwhile Mr. David Erulkar who is in Geneva to prosecute the protests lodged against the nomination of Mr. Brown has been informed that the Indian protest will be considered by the Credential Committee next week.—Free Press.

STRICTURES ON SESSIONS JUDGE OF TAVOY.

—:o:—

Rangoon, Oct. 16.

The action of the Sessions Judge of Tavoy in constituting himself both as prosecutor and judge when hearing a recent appeal was severely criticised by Mr. Justice Mya Bu to-day in the High Court. The Sessions Judge laid a complaint for giving false evidence under section 194 I.P.C. against Maung E Cho's who had been conircted by the Magistrate of Tavoy. When Maung E. Cho's appeal came up for hearing before the Sessions Judge he summarily dismissed it. His Lordship set aside the proceedings before the Sessions Judge, declaring them viod and restored Maung E. Cho's appeal.—A.P.

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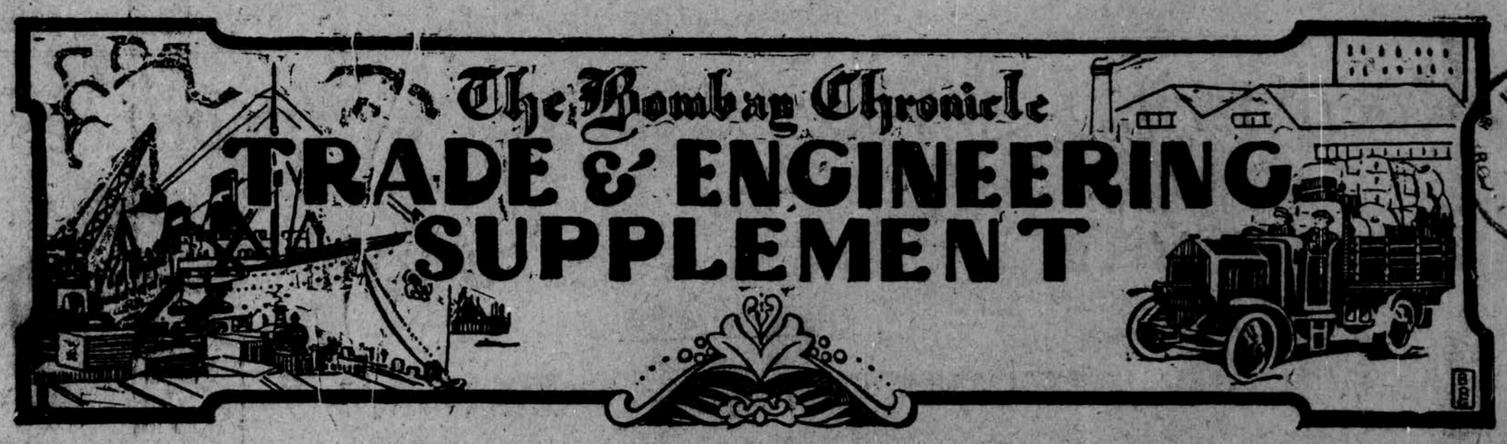

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE USES OF DISSOLVED ACETYLENE.

MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR CARS IN INDIA.

WHY DOES NOT INDIAN INSURANCE PROSPER.

SPECULATION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

BY "CHRONICLER".

12TH OCTOBER.

At the inaugural ceremony of a local insurance company to-day a veteran businessman of Bombay, a very old man and very mild as well, in a speech that was remarkably short for a man of his age, complained rather bitterly that Indian insurance companies are not so prosperous as they should be, because a very large part of the premia paid by the people is taken out of the country. The Indian public preferred foreign companies instead of patronising their own.

I was tempted to observe to myself that Insurance has to depend more than any other business on public confidence and the insured man has to retain this confidence for a whole life-time. And the veteran speaker also remarked that the new company should congratulate itself on having already secured the goodwill of the older companies, who would not try to squeeze out the new concern but would cooperate to encourage the insurance habit.

It is not sufficient, I would add, for the insurance companies to only educate the public in insurance matters. Their agents must avoid invidious comparisons which are likely to create nervousness in the minds of those who are already insured or about to insure in some rival company. The agent may secure some commission for himself by praising his own company at the expense of the other: But he has been responsibile for a feeling that insurance is not always a safe business.

* * * *

13TH OCTOBER.

The commercial community in Bombay will be the poorer by the death of Mr. Arthur Parry, a founder of the Bombay European Textile Association and Manager of the Union Mills, which occurred in Bombay to-day.

The late Mr. Parry came out to India in 1912, and proceeding to Calcutta, joined the firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. In 1915 he came to Bombay and joined Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. and was appointed Manager of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, Mazgaon. Seven years later he was transferred to the Union Mills in the same capacity, which appointment he retained till his death.

The welfare and betterment of the European community engaged in the textile industry in Bombay was always dear to the late Mr.

(Continued on page 8)

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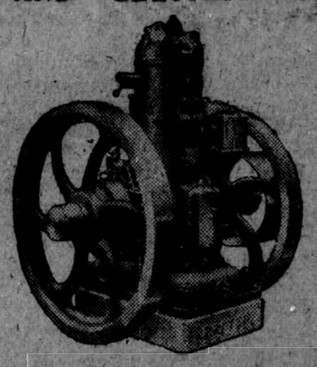

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DISSOLVED ACETYLENE & ITS USES.

WELDING, METAL CUTTING, BRAZING, SOLDERING.

WHAT IS DISSOLVED ACETYLENE?

Dissolved Acetylene is Acetylene highly purified and stored in cylinders filled with an approved porous material, the storage capacity of which is increased by the introduction of a liquid solvent which absorbs the gas (hence the term "Dissolved" Acetylene). The storage capacity is still further increased by compression, according to the method of compressing and the limits of pressure prescribed by the British Home Office.

ITS POPULARITY.

Disolved Acetylene, from small beginnings some twenty years ago, has attained a commanding position in the realm of industry. Its popularity, in a large variety of industrial fields, has never been so great as it is to-day.

In the first place, Dissolved Acetylene is a refinement of the commercial product generally known as Acetylene.

Among the industrial functions which are more advantageously performed by Dissolved Acetylene than by other gases, undoubtedly the most important is the local heat treatment of metals, embracing the processes of Welding and Metal Cutting. "The outstanding advantages of Dissolved Acetylene for these purposes are summed up in the words, Safety, Purity, High Calorific Value, Controllable Working Pressure, Portability, Cleanliness, and General Convenience."

SAFETY.

As a consequence of exhaustive tests of the invention, the British Home Office, by an Order of the Secretary of State, dated April 10th, 1901, declared Acetylene when compressed in an approved porous substance, with or without a solvent, to be exempted from the provisions of the Explosives Acts.

"Tests undertaken by the National Physical Laboratory, England, within the last few years demonstrate that it is impossible to explode an A-L Cylinder of Dissolved Acetylene even when deliberately fired by the introduction of an electric spark."

PURITY.

No form of Calcium Carbide has yet been manufactured which, by the action of water upon it, will generate acetylene unmixed with gaseous, liquid and solid impurities.

The best of Welders using impure Acetylene cannot make a sound job of his work. The best of Welders using Dissolved Acetylene is always able to make a perfect weld, because Dissolved Acetylene is free from all impurities which are detrimental to welding or reduce the heating power of the flame.

CALORIFIC VALUE.

The maximum temperature of the Oxy-Acetylene flame is 6,500deg. Fahrenheit, which is greater than that of any other known gas flame.

PRESSURE.

Pressure, again, is a most important factor in Oxy-Acetylene Welding. "The perfect flame for welding purposes is provided when Acetylene and Oxygen are used in a blowpipe which is capable of mixing the gases in exactly equal proportions. This perfect mixture can only be obtained by using Acetylene as well as Oxygen under pressure."

WELDING.

Welding, for instance, of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals—brass, copper and aluminium, and their alloys, and even of pure nickel, as well as steel and cast iron—are all carried out with equal facility by means of Dissolved Acetylene in conjunction with Oxygen and by employing the necessary rods and wires for filling and material for fluxing required in each case.

CUTTING.

Recent developments, too, include the cutting of cast iron, for long thought practically impossible by the Oxy-Acetylene process, and now achieved directly by means of the additional pressure brought to bear upon the metal by the Oxy-Dissolved-Acetylene flame.

SURFACE HARDENING.

In combination with Oxygen, Dissolved Acetylene plays an important part as a heating agent for the surface hardening of steel. Here again the purity of the gas renders a maximum calorific value of flame attainable

The hardening of valve ends placed under water is a typical example. Here the high pressure of the Oxy-Dissolved-Acetylene flame is used to blow the water away from the surface so that the flame may play upon the metal beneath. In this way rapid changes of temperature produce the desired effect.

DESTRUCTION OF "DRY-ROT" IN BRICK.

Yet another application of Dissolved Acetylene, analogous with that of surface hardening, has recently been discovered. By its use the fungus which sets up "dry-rot" in brick is completely destroyed. The efficacy of the Dissolved Acetylene flame for this purpose lies in its great and concentrated heating value; the "dry-rot" is killed so speedily that the surrounding brick in which it is embedded remains entirely undamaged by the heat.

BRAZING.

In Brazing, for instance, the simplicity of apparatus required under the Air-Acetylene process is not the least of its recomendations. Take Motor Cycle repair work. Here we have an industry in which every machine repaired contains a number of brazed parts. Nearly every Motor Cycle Repair Factory is equipped with Oxy-Acetylene welding plant. What can be more convenient than that a workman should connect the requisite blowpipe to his cylinder of Dissolved Acetylene and immediately be ready for brazing operations? The same gas supply, the same tubing, regulator and accessories as he needs for welding—merely a change of blowpipe to convert the existing apparatus, minus the Oxygen cylinder, into a Brazing outfit.

SOLDERING.

Soldering, too, is equally well done by Dissolved Acetylene—just another change of blowpipe, the A-L Soldering Tool.

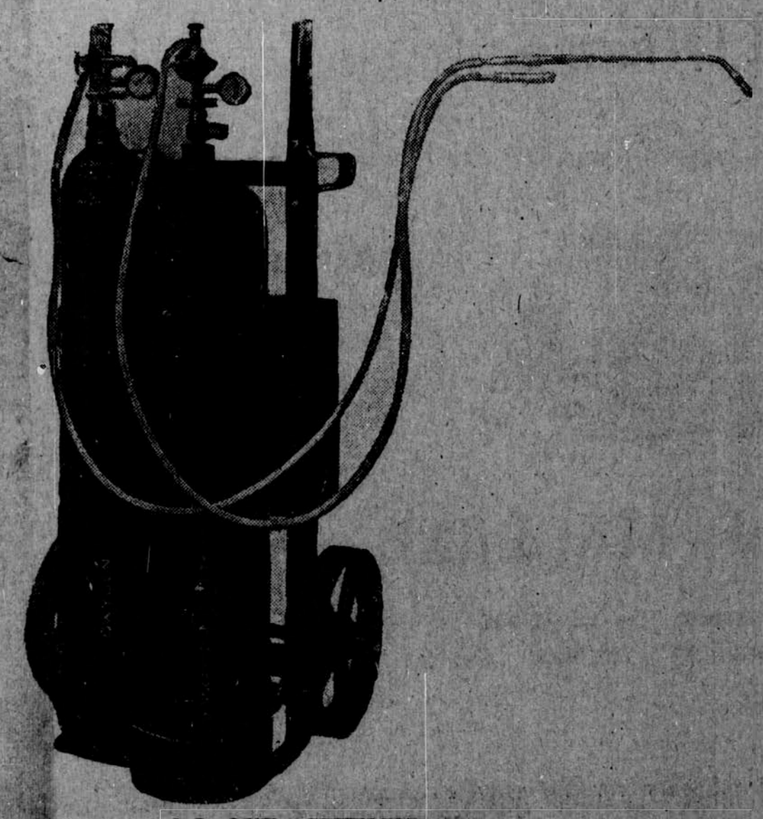
THE A-L BUNSEN.

In the A-L Bunsen, likewise, the metal worker has at his disposal an inexpensive blowpipe capable of a great variety of light metal jointing operations, of which lead-burning in the performance of accumulator repairs is a typical example.

Welding with Dissolved Acetylene on Structural Work.

In the case of all other gases used as fuel for brazing and similar work, in order to obtain an adequate velocity and bulk of flame resort is made to an auxiliary, such as air bellows, compressed air or oxygen. These extraneous means cost money, as well as extra trouble. Dissolved Acetylene cuts them out as cleanly as it cuts steel plate, and it does more than that: it cuts out the extra labour involved by their use, and saves the operator valuable time, inasmuch as the great velocity of the gas and its high temperature, together with the simplicity of the apparatus, enable work to be done more conveniently than by other means. These advantages more than compensate for the difference in cost between Dissolved Acetylene and other fuel gases.

Messrs. Allen Liversidge and Co., Ltd., are the owners of patents throughout the world for improved methods of, and means for, storing Compressed or Dissolved Acetylene and in India they are represented by Allen Liversidge (India), Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



A-L. OXY-ACETYLENE SET.
This Trolley, made of wood, carries one cylinder of each gas and a tool box mounted so as to form complete working unit.

Metal Cutting Operators at Work with Dissolved Acetylene.

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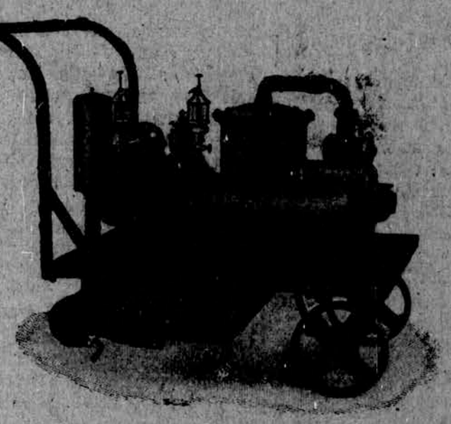

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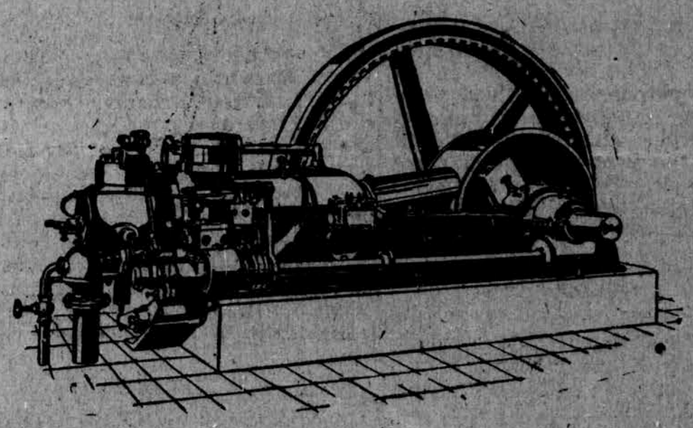

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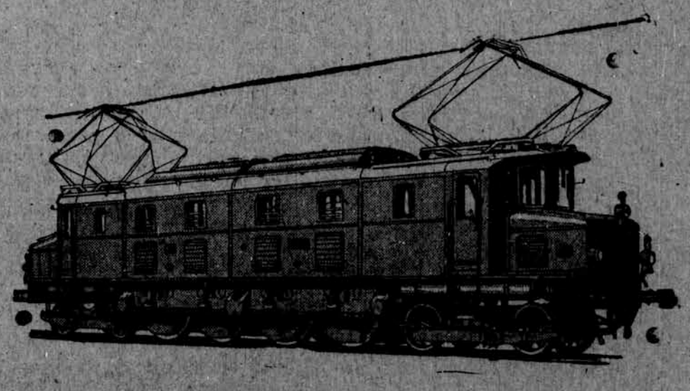

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THE MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Building Cars "In The East for the East"

(BY "MUFFASILLITE.")

The generation is still living which looked on the first motor car with feelings of wonder and awe. Their's was an age which took pride in richly-caprisoned horses and the stately elephant to adorn ceremonial occasions and perform journeys. But the sight of a swiftly moving car was a rare one to them. To the dweller in cities its advent was a novelty and for a long time afforded the thrill of a new experience. To the villager, however, the motor car was the harbinger of a quickened mode of life, of faster travelling, of easier and cheaper transportation in moving agricultural products to buying centres—factors which appeared of great moment to the agriculturist as his economic exist ence depended on better marketing. So that one finds, to-day, the rural areas becoming gradually filled with motor buses and trucks daily transporting products of the soil and humanity, swiftly and economically.

Now, not only has motor transport found a permanent home in India, but cars are being made at our very doors. If, perchance, some old inhabitant of the interior mofussil were brought to Bombay and shown how the metal and wooden parts going through one end of the Production Building come out as ready-made cars at the other end every ten minutes, he might really believe that the modern engineer was employing the magical art in which the ancient Indian of legendary lore is supposed to have excelled in ages long ago, and, according to a legend, repelled the forces of Alexander the Great at the shores of the River Indus, by causing thunderbolts to be hurled at the invaders.

Yet, so accustomed has modern India become to ideas of twentieth century progress, that it is not surprising to find that the Factory of General Motors India Limited is now manned, on the technical side, almost entirely by Indian labour. The workmen have so readily adapted themselves, become so extremely efficient in their new tasks, that we firmly believe that, as a result of the motor car industry which has been founded in Bombay, the people of the country will acquire a practical training in the manufacture of motor cars on the most modern methods of mass production—a training which will be invaluable to the country's future development on highly organised commercial lines.

A VISIT TO THE ASSEMBLY PLANT.

The writer recently visited the Factory, which is located on the Port Trust property at Sewri, Bombay. It is ideally situated as regards railroad and docking facilities. Rail tracks run parallel to the Factory buildings, so that material arriving from New York is unloaded at its very doors, while the despatch of the finished cars is a matter of minutes. Since the Bombay Plant was put up, we find the Havero Trading Company have erected a huge building for their dye works, which means that the Port Trust location will soon become an industrial area.

OUTPUT CAPACITY OF ASSEMBLY FACTORY.

The output of the plant has averaged 50 to 70 cars a day, but the two assembly lines are capable of producing 100 cars per day. As a matter of fact, one day in the month of June 100 cars were assembled and passed the test successfully—stated to be a record for the East.

Figures show that for the nine months ending 30th September, 1929, the Bombay Plant has built and marketted 9,000 cars in India, Burma, Ceylon, and Persia, which total does not include, of course, the directly imported cars of General Motors such as Cadillac, La Salle, Vauxhal and G. M. C. trucks. Of these over a thousand cars and trucks have been sold in the country for the same period.

The following cars and trucks are locally assembled at the Bombay Plant:—Buick, Oakland, Marquette, Pontiac, Oldsmobile Chevrolet, and Chevrolet truck. The greatest output of the Factory is in Chevrolet cars and trucks which have found a ready market in the East.

A FASCINATING TRIP.

It was a fascinating trip the first time through the huge Factory. The different processes and operations witnessed at each stage were valuable lessons to the layman. The systematised flow of assembly operations made a vivid impression on the imagination and conveyed realistically to one's mind what was meant by the connotation "mass production." Whatever the criticism, in theory, of the methods of mass production which is said to reduce men to "robots" (mechanical men), in reality one thrilled to the vitality inherent in all co-ordinated operations such as those witnessed by me. The movement of men and material in swift, methodical progression to an appointed end fascinated the mind to an unwonted degree.

OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

On entering the Factory the first thing noticed was the huge cases of assembly material being hoisted down to the floor by electric cranes and opened in a few minutes by the workmen. These cases contained the metal parts, which come from New York as crude stampings, covered over with grease to prevent rust. The parts are first of all cleaned in a huge "Dhoby" machine, weighing 21 tons. The parts to be washed are placed on a moving conveyor which carries them through three washing chambers in which rotary motor-driven pumps inject with torrential force 36 jets, first of hot steam in one chamber, then a solution of soda and hot water and then of pure water. The parts arrive at the other end quite clean, the surplus water being blown off by compressed air. They are further dried in an oven at 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

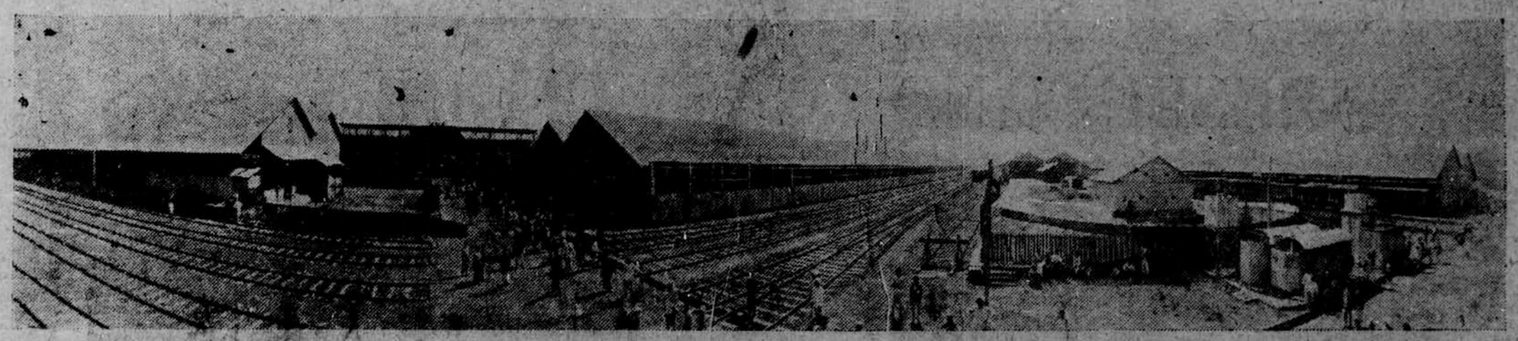
ENAMELLING PROCESSES.

Those parts such as mudguards, skirt-guards, etc., which require enamelling are sent to the glass-enclosed Enamelling chambers. The enamel in the tanks is first pumped to a clarifying point outside, which filters and cleans the enamel, thus ensuring an absolutely clean and clear finish. The parts are first dipped in a bath containing a mixture of enamel and rust-preventing compound, and an overhead conveyor takes them into a drying oven where they are dried within 30 minutes. The parts are dipped in pure enamel for the second time once again and the finished parts are discharged for despatch, after inspection, to the assembly lines for use on the cars.

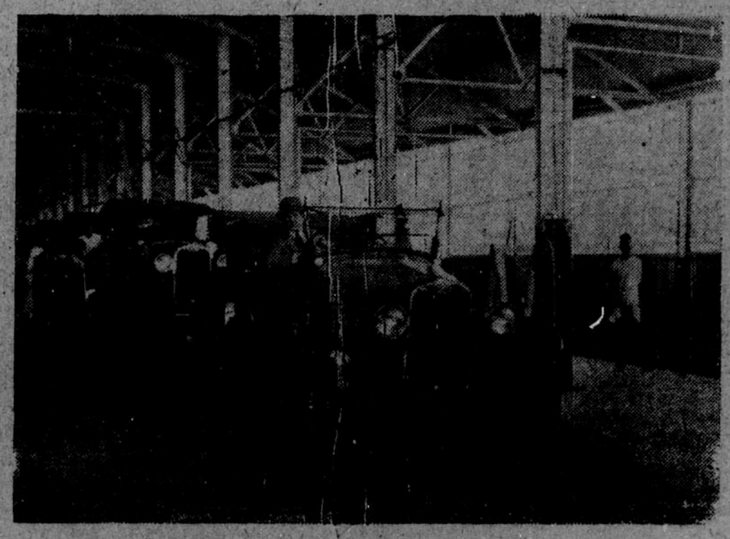
ELECTRIC WELDING OF BODY PANELS.

A most interesting operation is the electric welding of metal body panels, which come in several pieces from America and are welded together by two hot-spot welding machines. These machines were developed by the famous Fisher body-builders of General Motors Corporation.

Mr. G. C. Seers, the Managing Director.



A Panoramic view of the Assembly Plant of General Motors (India) Limited, Bombay.



The Managing Director Drives off the First Indian-built Chevrolet.

BODY-BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The wooden bodies are assembled in sections on different pattern jigs and then finally completed on the big body frame. General Motors claim that the wood used in assembling the bodies is thoroughly seasoned before being shipped to India, and due to the fact that it remains in this country for some time before assembly, any climatic reactions such as shrinking and warping will have occurred by then and defective parts rejected. As a result of the research work at the Factory they have discovered that in some imported bodies distortion of the wood is unavoidable, which is not the case with locally-built cars.

After the bodies are assembled they are conveyed to a booth and are further protected against dry rot, insects, and other ill-effects of the tropical climate by being sprayed with a wood preservative.

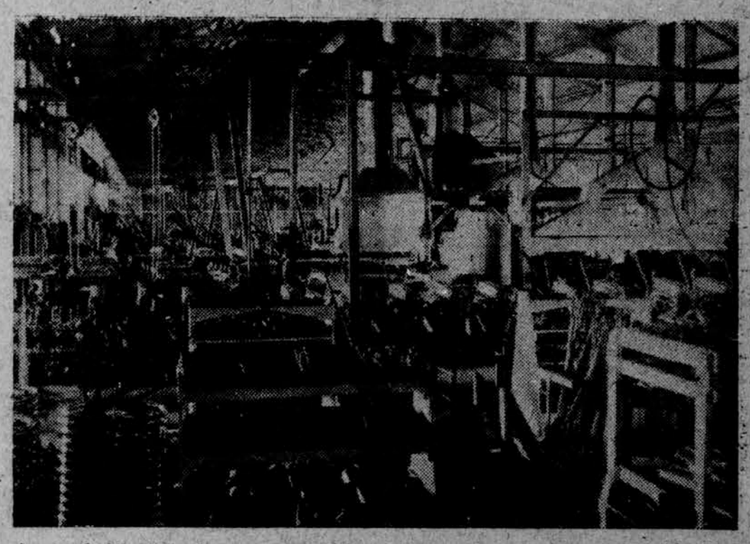
The next step sees the metal body panels being fitted on to the wooden body, and doors, windows, etc., are simultaneously put on, so that by the time it reaches the end of the body lines the body is taken to another booth for being sprayed again with a preservative which efficiently protects both the wood and metal inside the car from deterioration. It then passes on to the Painting Section.

PRIMER COATING.

Here the bodies are first washed with di-oxidine, a phosphoric so-

View of the Works: Cases containing metal parts (in the foreground).

View of the Works—Engine assembly.



A view of the Works: Assembly parts are seen stored in the foreground.

View of the Works: Chevrolet Assembly Line on the right; on the left is a second assembly line for Buick, Oakland, Pontaic, Marquette.

View of the Works: Chassis-riveting Deptt.

Brakes are equalised and tested on this machine.

The finished cars roll off the assembly line at this end.

The Test Track—Cars are tried out here.

lution, to remove any trace of rust, the acid being then removed by hot water. They are then dried in an oven, wiped with denatured alcohol, sand-papered and given the primer coating at 90 pounds pressure. This is the only coating that has been developed which will adhere to the metal bodies and provide a base for Duco. After this the bodies are dried in a large oven.

PAINTING WITH DUCO.

The bodies are then puttied and sanded to remove small dents, file marks or imperfections in the metal which would show through the finish. They are then given two coatings of surfacer, reversed and passed back through the oven to be baked for an hour. The bodies are carried to the sand deck to be smoothened to a perfect surface with sand paper and water and closely inspected for imperfections of surface, and again puttied and sanded before being conveyed to the Duco booths. Five coatings of Duco are given to the bodies, making the paint absolutely proof against all kinds of weather conditions. The bodies are then oil-sanded. This completed, they are striped by hand—an operation requiring great skill. The Indian workmen engaged on this job are, however, accomplished artists in the line.

UPHOLSTERING THE CARS.

Trim material, both cloth and leather, is stretched out on a long table and two electric knives cut the material to 50 thicknesses at a time. The cut pieces are tailored on electrically driven sewing machines, of which each one has oddly different types of foot and feed. The tailored materials are bundled up separately for each car and delivered to the men for installation in the bodies as they pass along the line.

The bodies being now completed are sent to the Polishing Section where with the use of electrically-operated polishing machines a fine lustre is imparted to them. From this point they are conveyed by rail to the final assembly line.

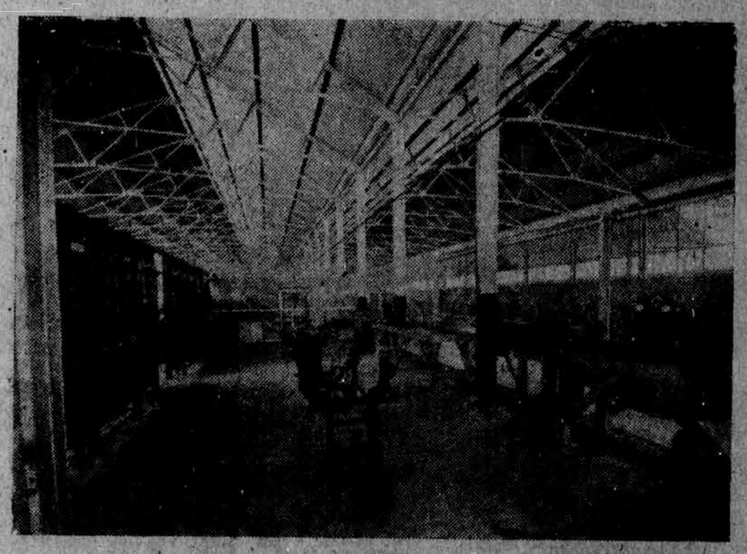
CHASSIS BUILDING.

The features of this department are the din created by the rivetting together of car-frames by pneumatic hammers and the roar of the furnaces in which rivets are turned to a white heat. Forty per cent of the rivets are cold riveted on the Bliss press, the balance being hot-riveted by pneumatic hammers.

A short distance away the brakes are burnt to a perfect circle. It is well-known that it is impossible to line a brake without distortion, which causes unequal pressures. To avoid this, General Motors has developed special machines for the purpose.

After the chassis frame has been put together, springs are attached to the axles and the completed chassis carried by a conveyor to an adjoining booth for spray

Body Building Department.



Tool Room of the Service School.—Tiffy tools for all G. M. cars available for demonstration.

The Spare Parts Depot.—20 lakhs of parts are kept in stock.

Bodies of cars being polished after the Duco process.

painting, then dried in an oven, and sent to the assembly line.

ENGINE ASSEMBLY.

The engines are received ready assembled and tested from America and only small parts for the power plant such as carburetor, clutch and brake pedals, etc., are installed at the Factory. The engine is then hoisted to the final assembly line, where it is immediately bolted into the chassis which has just arrived from the drying oven. On either side of the line are racks containing all the necessary parts to build up the car.

The chassis travels forward slowly through a double row of mechanics, each of whom has his particular part to fit into the chassis. This ensures that nothing is omitted and the men, through continuous practice, have become experts. Half-way down the line the car rolls on its own wheels. At this point the body is hoisted up and dropped on to the passing chassis and bolted. All wires are hooked up, the final touches of assembly are completed —a little petrol is poured into the tank and the finished car is driven to the Test Inspection Department, which is located in another building.

FORTY-SIX ACTUAL TESTS.

In addition to the numerous inspections the materials used are subjected in the Production Department, the car undergoes forty six rigorous tests before final inspection and distribution to General Motors Dealers throughout the country. These tests ensure to the buyer thoroughness and high quality workmanship which General Motors guarantee for their products.

The Upholstery Department at work.

The Bombay Service School.—Deal ers' representatives receiving instruction.

SERVICE SCHOOL FOR DEALERS

But General Motors are not satisfied with merely selling high quality cars: they back up their selling organisation by aftersales service. The Service School attached to the Bombay Plant has been specially set up to educate dealers, their service managers and mechanics to render better service to car-owners. Already hundreds of students have received an intensive training in the school and have returned to their jobs better fitted to cope with the problems connected with servicing of cars. These facilities have supplied a long-felt want to motorists in India.

A TRAVELLING SERVICE SCHOOL.

Realising that all dealers cannot send their representatives to the Bombay Service School, General Motors have recently fitted up and sent out a Rolling Service School which will tour the interior with a view to educate dealers in better shop and servicing methods.

SPARE PARTS DEPARTMENT.

Perhaps the greatest service rendered to car-owners is in the provision of spare parts for immediate delivery to General Motors dealers in any part of India, Burma and Ceylon. In the past the car-owner experienced the greatest difficulty in securing spare parts for immediate use and the worry and annoyance caused thereby spoiled the joys of motoring to a great extent, but with 20 lakhs of parts available at the Bombay Plant, in addition to another 30 lakhs of spare parts carried by General Motors dealers throughout the country, no motorist need now have the slightest anxiety of not getting replacements.

PLANT'S PERSONNEL.

The Factory itself has nearly 1,000 men on the pay-roll, of which 95 per cent are Indian workmen. The average wage is Rs. 2/8 per day, but there are men who get as much as from Rs. 5 to 10 depending on the nature of the job which they perform. It is further interesting to note that absenteeism is only 5 per cent. General Motors have had no labour difficulties so far, and the workmen are engaged directly by heads of departments requiring the men. Wages are controlled strictly according to merit and as a striking illustration one man, formerly a coolie, was pointed out to me as being an efficient Duco sprayer, now drawing three times his former salary. Adaptability is the key-note of the system, and promotion is governed on that basis.

Students Dismantling an Engine.

The Rolling Service School—A Chevrolet truck carries all equipment.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

A BUSINESS MAN'S DIARY.

BY "CHRONICLER".

(Continued from page 1.)

Parry and his desire took a tangible shape in January 1919 when the Bombay European Textile Association was inaugurated of which he was one of the founders. He was on two occasions elected President of that Association.

* * * *

14TH OCTOBER.

Sir Earnest Jackson in his presidential address to the Railway Conference spoke of the benefits which the various trades derived by the result of Railways advertising and suggested an equitable distribution of costs. But may one suggest it is the business of Railways to develop the country's trade. One of the main reasons given for the nationalisation of railway management in India has been the complaint that the Railways had failed to do their primary duty: Development of the country. They are not merely to make profits.

One may also add that the travelling public often shrinks from moving from one place to another because of the discomforts of the journey. The Railways of other countries exist for the people. So should be the case here as well.

* * * *

15TH OCTOBER.

A venture without any calculation is known as gambling while one with some sort of calculation is called speculation. In the case of the present bull manipulation in Steel shares it is neither gambling nor speculation. The last report of the Tata Iron and Steel Works was construed bearish by a set of people; but the cross-section seeing the existence of a pretty large short interest and practically little long interest i.e. strong technical situation, engineered a bull manipulation. The fundamental basis of this deal being sound, the bulls have scored a victory. However, if the victory is pressed too far the inevitable result of a deadlock will leave the burdens on the bulls. If this happens, the Bulls will have to send out a S.O.S.

* * * *

16TH OCTOBER.

There are halcyon days for buyers and sellers of shares who happen to be on the right side of the market. There are also halcyon days for the gentry who infest the outskirts of the army of investors and shareholders and who try to reach them with get-rich-quick shares. These gentry are effectively curbed in some ways. They are denied the use of advertisements. Nevertheless they have their way of reaching their public. Their medium is a purported market advisory service or a "tip" to be given in a Broker's room along with a cup of tea.—Tips are not new. They wax and wane as the pickings are good or bad. Exposed though they have repeatedly been, it is astonishing to learn that they are probably now more numerous than ever before, although the money market is becoming tight.

* * * *

17TH OCTOBER.

The principal cause for dissatisfaction with the local forward cotton market is the divergent fluctuation in values of forward and ready cotton. The speculator is the risk bearer; and if he were unwilling to bear the risk, merchants and manufacturers would be compelled to bear it. If he did not provide the price insurance they would be compelled to insure themselves by operating on a wider margin, which would penalize cotton growers and consumers. Last season a penalty of about Rs. 8,00,00,000 was levied on cotton growers and perhaps still a bigger figure is anticipated for the current season. This is most creditable on the part of our cotton business organisation and I would suggest that they should claim a portion of their losses from these pioneers of forward cotton trading.

Smooth-on Iron Cement

The best and most effective Cement for preventing leakage in Pipe-Joints; it remedies Cracks, Holes and Porous places, incastings; Indispensable to Engineers, Workshop People, Iron Foundries.

Supplied in different grades according to the nature of the work and can be used for hot or cold work. Specially suitable for Irons, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Aluminum, either alone or as a filling compound under the patch plate.

It is specially valuable for castings just to fill up the Pores and Holes. It assures tightness of Joints at all temperatures.

For prices and particulars apply to Sole Agents and Representatives in India :—

THOMPSON & GIDLEY Ltd.,

Khatau Building,
Old Custom House Road, Fort BOMBAY.

COMPANY MEETINGS:

Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—to consider report and accounts.—22nd October.

* * * *

Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ld.—to consider report and accounts.—28th October.

* * * *

Okha Salt Works, Ltd.—to consider report and accounts.—22nd October.

* * * *

Western India Tanneries Ld.—to consider report and accounts.—19th October.

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Volkart United Press Co., Ld.—to consider new Articles of Association.—22nd October and 12th November.

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Meridian Provident Insurance Co., Ld.—to consider annual report and accounts.—19th October.

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Central India Spg., Wvg., and Mfg. Co., Ld.—to consider annual report and accounts.—6th November.

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Volkart United Press Co., Ld.—to consider annual report and accounts.—22nd October.

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Bank of Morvi Ld.—to consider report and accounts.—26th October

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

New Prince of Wales Co., Ld.—Rs. 20 per share, tax free, for the year ended 30th June 1929.

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Bundi Portland Cement Ld.:—Ad-interim, 8 as. per share, tax free, for the half year ended 30th June, 1929.

* * * *

Khandeish Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ld.—

Ad-interim, Rs. 60 per whole share and Rs. 15 per quarter share for the half year ended 30th June, 1929.

VACANCIES ADVERTISED.

ELECTRICAL FOREMAN: An Electrical Foreman is wanted by Utarkar Brothers, Contractors, Sholapur.

* * * *

MECHANICAL ENGINEER: An experienced second class engineer is wanted by the Khinvraj Rathi Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Beawar, Central India.

* * * *

POTTERY EXPERT: A Pottery Expert is wanted by the Parashuram Pottery Works, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

SPINNING MASTER: A competent Spinning Master is wanted by The Rajah Mills, Madura.

* * * *

MOTOR MECHANIC: An expert Motor Mechanic is wanted to take charge of a Motor Workshop; applications to M. S. Karaka, Ice Factory, Dharwar. z

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ENGINEER: A District Board Engineer is required for the Junpur District, United Provinces, applications to reach the President by 25th October.